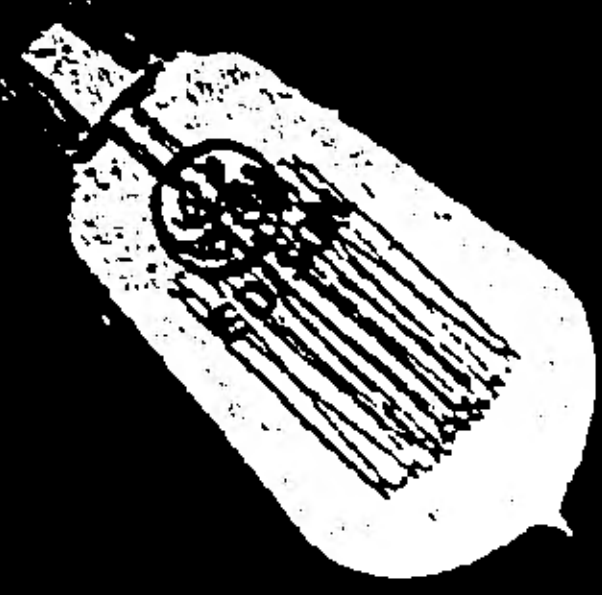


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

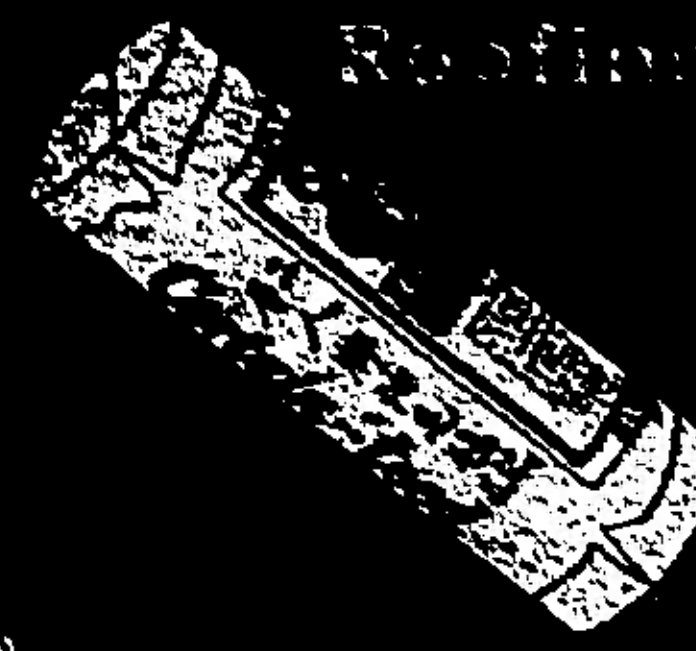
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

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Cervical-Test



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DEATH.

MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTES TO DEAD STATESMAN

London, August 28.
Everywhere the most profound regret is manifested at the death of General Botha. The loss to the Empire is regarded as irreparable, while the death is considered a calamity to South Africa as the Sub-Continent has lost its weightiest protagonist of racial conciliation.

The *Star* says: "General Botha gained an admiration and respect which were unique. His loss we can very hardly spare."

The *Evening Standard* recalls that in the meetings of the British Empire Cabinet in Paris, his was the dominant voice. President Wilson declared that his speech to the Supreme War Council on the mandate regarding German South West Africa was the most convincing public utterance he had ever heard.

Pages of obituary notices, special articles and photographs of incidents in his career testify to the importance of the position held by General Botha in the eyes of the British public. Experts who analyse the work and character of the deceased emphasise that they are less astonished at his military career than at his work as an Empire statesman, recalling his efforts to obtain full recognition of the political status of the Dominions. As regards his stand in favour of the maintenance of the Union and his difficulties with the Nationalists on the subject, it is recalled that at a recent Congress of the South African Party in Bloemfontein, he appealed for an honest reunion of the Dutch elements, based on a recognition of the Act of Union, and it is hoped that as this has turned out to be the dying appeal of a great statesman it may effect reconciliation, which was one of the great objects of his life.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

London, August 29.
A telegram from Mr. Asquith is published, saying: "The death of General Botha is, in my judgment, as great a personal loss as the Empire could have sustained. His talents as a Commander in the field were of the highest order. In the sphere of statesmanship he will always be remembered as being entitled to the main credit for the success of the most splendid demonstration in our history of the healing and unifying power of freedom and full self-government. For years I enjoyed and prized his friendship, and I deeply deplore his death."

A COURAGEOUS FIGURE.

London, August 29.
A vivid picture is drawn of General Botha at the Peace Conference, knowing that his health was precarious yet struggling on and confronting death with steady courage and philosophy. His illness prevented him doing much in Paris, says a writer in the *Daily News*, but everyone hung on his words. His influence was constantly felt behind the scenes on the questions of mandates and reparations, and he was always for moderation. His weight in the British Empire Delegation was decisive.

A writer in the *Morning Post* says it was at General Botha's suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George received General Hertzog, adding: "Mr. Lloyd George's speeches obviously bear the mark of General Botha's statesmanship." He left England a worn-out man. He had a bad heart attack between Plymouth and Madeira, from which he never really recovered.

FOREIGN OFFICE REGRETS.

London, August 29.
The news of General Botha's death was received with the greatest regret at the Foreign Office, where officials were most impressed by his strong character and fine intellect during the Conference sittings. One official told an interviewer that General Botha was one of the most remarkable and most popular figures at the Conference. He had very little to say and never anything for publication, but his influence was great. Everyone respected his intellect, realising that there was much careful thinking behind his views.

THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

MARSHAL FOCH THANKS THE BRITISH.

London, August 29.
Marshal Foch, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George expressing gratitude at the recent tributes paid to him by Parliament, says: "If I was able to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, it was thanks to the sustained determination of the British Government to reinforce and keep up in 1918 sufficient effectives for its Armies in France, and also to give powerful assistance in the transport of American Divisions to Europe."

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

VOLUNTEER ARMY'S SPEEDY SUCCESS.

London, August 28.
It is authoritatively stated that in South Russia, in the neighbourhood of the Liski-Novo-Khopersk Railway, General Kamontov, a Volunteer Cavalry leader, entered Tambov, the chief supply depot on the Red's southern front, captured 13,000 prisoners, and dispersed to their homes 10,000 mobilised and untrained armed men.

After distributing the Bolshevik food supplies among the population and destroying what could not be carried off, the Volunteers evacuated Tambov and are now moving towards Koslov, the headquarters of the Bolshevik southern front.

BOLSHEVIKS CAPTURE PSKOFF.

London, August 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors confirms the Bolshevik capture of Pskoff.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 28.
Silver is quoted at 58½d. for forward and 57½d. for ready. There are large American offerings and a cessation of China buying.

London, August 29.
Silver is quoted at 58d. forward and 56½d. for ready. The bulls are realising. The market is steady.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 30.
The Australians beat Somerset by 95 runs. Kent and Middlesex drew. The match between Sussex and Yorks was abandoned owing to rain.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A GERMAN DODGE.

TO REMAIN IN LITHUANIA DISGUISED AS RUSSIANS.

London, August 30.
According to telegrams received from Lithuanian sources in London, despite the pledge which Germany gave to evacuate Lithuania by the beginning of October, it appears that her troops have received orders to remain, disguising themselves in Russian uniforms. The Germans, by maintaining control of the railway between Tilsit and Chavli, can transport plenty of troops and supplies to Lithuania, while they send back to Germany foodstuffs etc. stolen from the Lithuanian population. According to the best informed opinion, it will prove a most difficult matter to clear out the Germans from Lithuania and Courland.

ROUSING WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES IN OTTAWA.

"I AM CONSCIOUS OF A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY."

Ottawa, August 29.
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and received a magnificent reception from immense crowds. Sir Robert Borden presented a loyal address to him in front of the Parliament Buildings, declaring that the comradeship in arms of the Prince with the Empire's forces established a peculiar bond of affection and sympathy between His Royal Highness and the Dominions. Continuing, he said: "It was a notable development in the status of the great Dominions, which tended to strengthen the influence of the Crown in binding the nations of the Empire through the tie of common allegiance wherein the united purpose and endeavour of all British peoples will find an effective expression."

A tornado of cheering arose at the conclusion of Sir Robert Borden's speech. The populace broke the ropes and streamed around the platform in a solid, breathless mass.

The Prince, replying in a clear voice, said: "You have spoken of the allegiance of the Crown as an expression of that common devotion to the British institutions of ideals which unite the peoples of this Empire. I am conscious that this lays upon me, as His Majesty Heir, a grave and also a very inspiring responsibility." A storm of applause greeted the Prince's speech.

LENIN'S OBITER DICTUM.

PRESCRIBES TERRORISM FOR HUNGARY.

Stockholm, August 29.
A message from Petrograd states that Lenin, speaking at Moscow on Bolshevism in Budapest, said the worst enemies of Bolshevism were moderate Socialists, who also menaced Bolshevism in Russia. The only efficient weapon against moderation was Red Terror. It was the failure of the Hungarian Communists to use Terrorism which caused their downfall.

The telegram adds that this is the first time that Lenin has pronounced himself in favour of Terrorism.

ITALIAN AERIAL ENTERPRISE.

FLIGHT TO TOKYO AND BAGDAD.

Rome, August 28.
The steamship Nippon left Spezia for Tokyo with spare parts of aeroplanes and aeronautical instruments, which will be unloaded at points en route of D'Annunzio's projected flight to Tokyo. The ports of call will include Salonika and Bagdad.

U.S. NEAR EASTERN MISSION.

WILL AMERICA ACCEPT THE MANDATE?

New York, August 26.
An Associated Press message from Paris says the American Mission to the Near East has reported to the American Peace Delegation. The report has not been published.

Members of the Mission, interviewed, stated that the Syrians generally maintained that Palestine should be included in Syria in order to form a united country. The Syrians oppose the Zionist movement, as the Jews are only 10 per cent. of the population and the Moslems feared a big Jewish influx. The Mission is of opinion that there seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in favour of the United States mandate. Their report does not necessarily advise an American mandate for all Turkey, but it is understood it expresses the opinion that much more than Armenia and Constantinople should be included, if the United States decides to accept the mandate. The Mission states that there seemed a general desire in Syria that Emir Feisal should be King.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York, August 30.
In the United States Tennis Singles Championships, Johnston defeated the Australian, Patterson, by 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-6. Norman Brookes defeated Garland, by 1-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

PRINCE OF WALES TO BE FREEMAN OF NEW YORK.

New York, August 30.
The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation from the Mayor to receive the Freedom of New York.

THE AEROBUS "GOLIATH."

Paris, August 30.
Details received from the aerobus Goliath show that the breakdown was caused by the bolts of the right propeller breaking. The machine flew for thirty-five minutes on one motor, but was forced to descend owing to heat. It landed on a sloping beach and smashed into the sea 180 kilometres north of St. Louis. The party lived for six days by distilling seawater and was first discovered by natives. Then a caravan was sent from Mederah. The party expects to arrive at St. Louis early in September.

MURDER OF FRENCH SOLDIER.

Paris, August 31.
The *Echo de Paris* says Germany has paid the million franc fine which France imposed for the murder of a French soldier. France is holding over the case.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITANNIC INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE.

TO HELP ON TRADE OF EMPIRE.

London, August 30.
As a result of a meeting in the House of Commons on July 30, the Britannic Industrial Alliance, which is strictly non-party, has been formed with the object of bringing together all associations of employers and employees now working harmoniously under the Whitley Industrial Councils or similar agreements, also organisations and individuals interested in developing British trade with a view to placing them in direct touch, through the Royal Colonial Institute, with similar organisations and individuals in the Dominions in order to co-ordinate the efforts to develop the resources and markets of the Empire. The promoters claim that this is the first attempt to consolidate and co-ordinate British industry, labour and trade within the Empire. A Provisional Committee appeals for financial support for the propaganda work necessary at the outset.

DEARER BREAD AT HOME.

London, August 31.
The Food Controller, after reviewing the arbitration award of wages and hours for bakers, has sanctioned an increase of a half-penny in the price of the quarter loaf.

LONDON TO PARIS AIR SERVICE.

London, August 29.
Despite rain-stormy weather, the London to Paris passenger air service is proceeding smoothly. There are now four machines flying regularly.

IRISH PRESS CENSORSHIP ENDED.

London, August 29.
The Press Censorship in Ireland will be abolished as from September 1.

THE TURF.

London, August 30.
Panther has been scratched in the St. Leger.

REDUCTION OF GERMAN ARMY POSTPONED.

Copenhagen, August 31.
A message from Darmstadt says Herr Noske has stated that the Allies have acquiesced that the main reduction of the German Army shall not be undertaken until spring-time, in view of possible disturbances in the winter.

DOES GERMANY NEED A DICTATOR?

Copenhagen, August 30.
Vorwarts forecasts the appointment of a dictator as the only means of suppressing dangerous movements by ultra-Socialists on the one side and reactionaries on the other.

CANADA AND AMERICA, FIGHTING HIGH PRICES.

Ottawa, August 30.
The Canadian and United States Boards of Commerce are co-operating in a campaign against high prices in the whole of North America.

FAMOUS PAINTING STOLEN.

Bologna, August 30.
Pranci's masterpiece of the Madonna and Child has been stolen from the Art Gallery and a coloured photograph thereof substituted.

(Continued on page 9.)



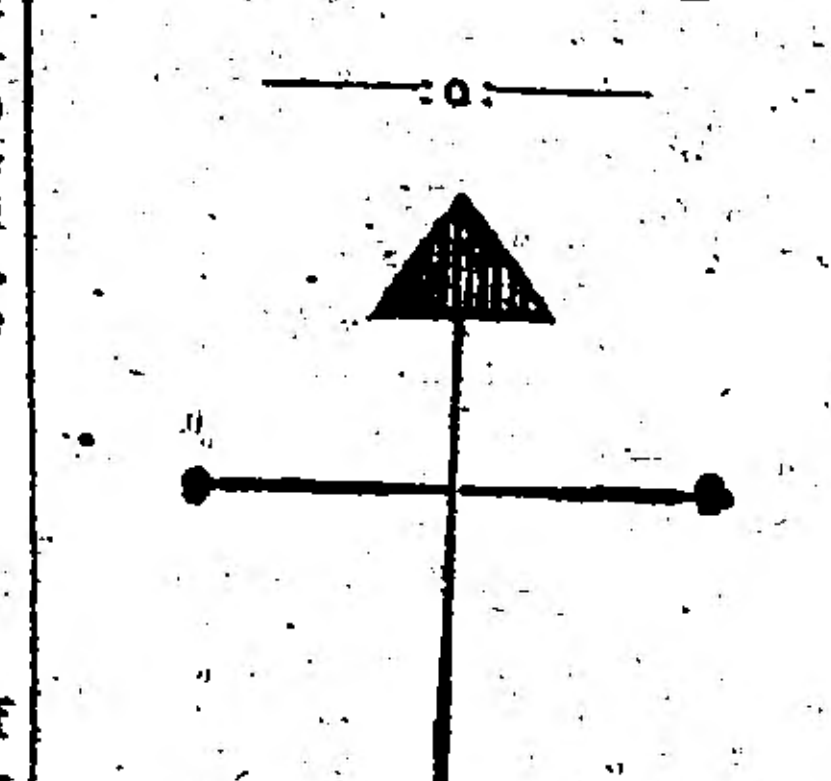
TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s/11 11-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Fair. Barometer—29.52. Temperature 2 p.m.—85°. Humidity 2 p.m.—72°.

TYPHOON SIGNAL.



Signal No. 1 (the red cone), notifying that a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours, was hoisted this morning.

NEW HONGKONG EPIDEMIC.

PROBABLY RESULT OF FREE CONGEE.

The congee kitchen has been a mixed blessing, for it has brought in its wake a disease called gastro-enteritis, an acute form of diarrhoea, which is now taking a heavy toll of the labouring classes in the Colony. In most cases the patient often dies in a couple of hours after admission into hospital.

The congee kitchens have been under the direct supervision of the Tung Wah Hospital officials, and it is, therefore, difficult to understand why they should have given rise to the widespread occurrence of this disease. It is not known precisely whether the rice served out to the labouring classes has been of a very poor quality or whether the consumption has been more than was proper for the men.

At any rate, Captain Monteith, the acting Medical Officer of Health, has been good enough to explain the cause of this disease to the *Telegraph*. When interviewed this morning, he said: "There have been a good many cases of enteritis and the issue of free rice congee may have been a means of facilitating the spread of the disease. It has already been decided to suspend this issue of congee and substitute dry rice in its place, and the Tung Wah Hospital is now completing the organisation for the purpose."

Continuing, Captain Monteith said that there have been a few cases of gastro-enteritis for some time but during the last few days it has become acute. At the beginning, the cause was not ascertained, but as the number of cases increased and as these came mainly from the Tung Wah Hospital, the conclusion that it was due to the congee was confirmed. There were 48 cases on Saturday, with 24 deaths. On Sunday, there were 30 cases and 24 to-day, up till mid-day. It is expected the decision to stop congee distribution will abate the spread of the disease.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—Performance by "The Globe Trotters" Concert Party—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

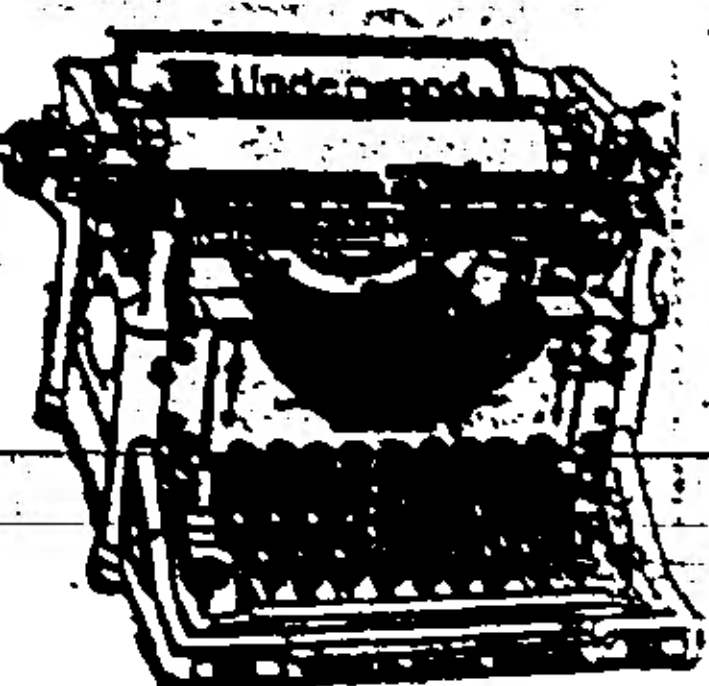
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2

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THE REALITY OF BOLSHIEVISM.

PLUNDERING OF THE PEASANTRY.

Ekaterinodar (Caucasus), July 1.—This is a tantalizing and elusive front, says a Times correspondent. I have just made, in company with several British officers, a vain attempt to reach the line of battle of the Don armies. The Don authorities at Novo-Tcherkassk gave every possible facility and arranged an excellent programme, and, thanks to their hospitality, we travelled up the Novo-Tcherkassk-Voronezh railway in great comfort. But we did not reach the front because, while we were travelling, the whole situation suddenly changed and the front disappeared into remote space.

So we returned to Novo-Tcherkassk to attend a great service of thanksgiving for the complete liberation of the Don territory. One whole day we travelled through country freed a month ago and less from the Bolsheviks, for after the sudden collapse of the northern Don country in January the Red Army came down very near Novo-Tcherkassk.

In was glorious open country, green fields and rolling downs, intersected by winding rivers, the Donets flowing under the chalk cliffs of a ridge that runs far to the north-eastward, with villages straggling far along the slopes and valley, every farm embowered in green. Shell holes from the armoured trains along the line, battered buildings here and there in the outskirts of settlements, and truckloads of captured munitions told of the recent fighting. Stations rifled of all furniture were thronged with Cossacks and peasants, who seemed dazed by the storm through which they had passed.

Only when we spoke to them they crowded round, their pathos disappeared, and they vied in recounting the terrors of the Red regime. "They promised an earthly paradise" was the favourite expression, and obviously many, both Cossacks and peasants, at first believed the promises. They are thoroughly cured now.

ROBBERY, MURDER, AND MOB RULE.

Both at Namenskaya and Millerovo, the chief trading centres of the district, the story was the same—robbery and murder, murder and robbery.

They took our cattle and corn and sent it north; took the clothing and furniture; shot people without trial, especially the old men. Sometimes they took little boys away with them as servants, and often carried off the women. They killed the priests too. Some escaped and some the villagers defended.

They had revolutionary tribunals, but few cases were tried there. Most who were arrested were sent to the Chrezvyochaika (Extraordinary Commission) which shot them without trial. There were poverty committees, composed of the riff-raff, who informed where the peasants had hidden their corn, and every man who owned a cow they called a bourgeois. One young peasant told with great emotion how his father-in-law was murdered.

They arrested him one day and said:—"Confess you are a counter-revolutionary, or we will cut your ears off."

He answered, "I don't know what counter-revolutionary is."

Then they cut one ear off.

He called his sons to him and said, "Sons, to-night they will shoot me. Find out where to get the body and bury it."

The sons listened that night and heard a volley. They went next morning where they had heard the sound, and found feet sticking out of the earth. Their father lay there with several others. He was shot only because a man he quarrelled with ten years ago denounced him as a counter-revolutionary.

A Cossack from the Jundorovskaya settlement said:—"The Bolsheviks profaned our church, tore down all the ikons, made the women dance in church, then gave cinema shows there. All round our country they killed the priests in the schools, tore down the holy ikons, and forbade religious teaching."

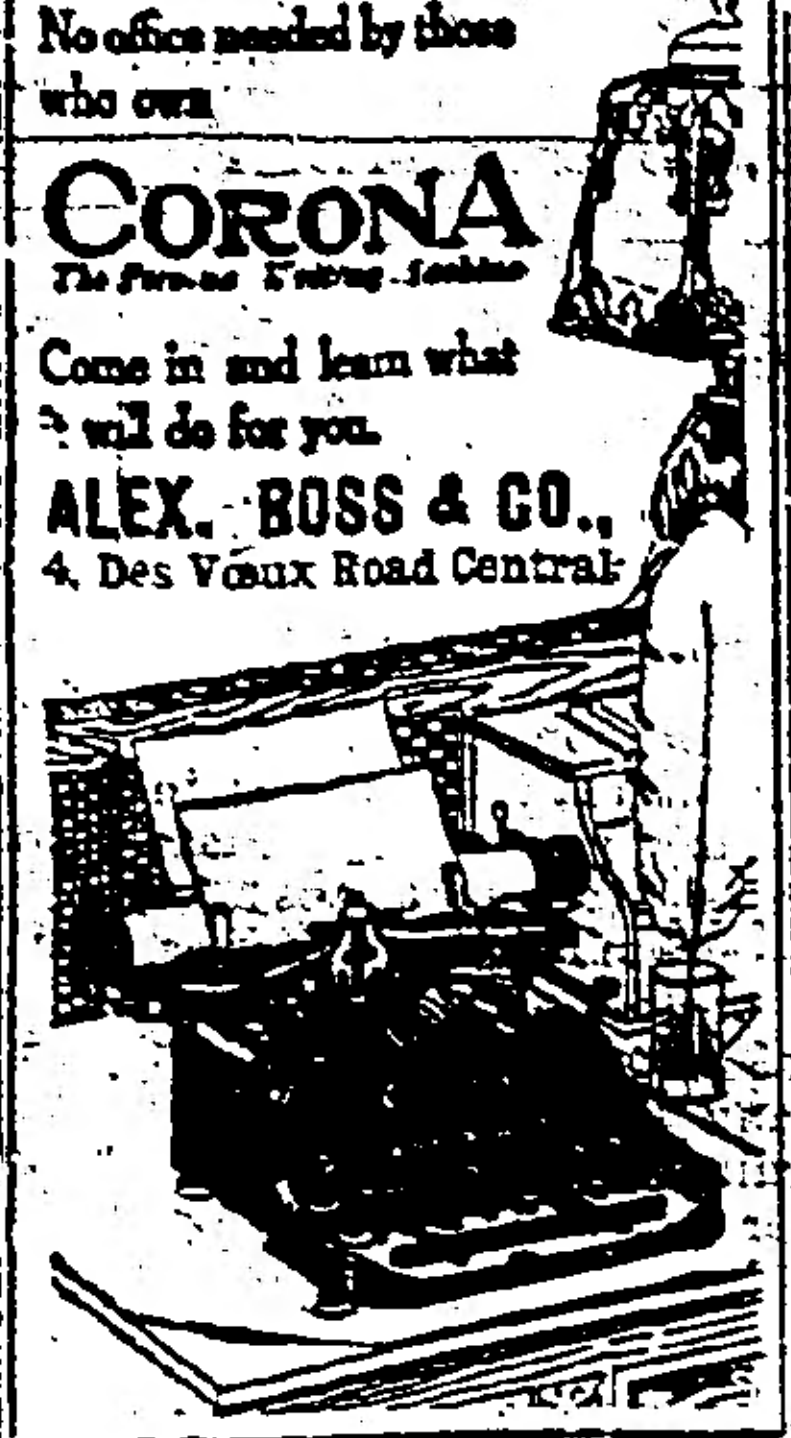
Another blue-eyed man with fair, drooping moustache, who looked as if he would not kill a fly, proved to be a revolted Cossack from Kazanskaya, north-east of Millerovo, where the Cossacks rose against the Bolsheviks a month ago. He said:—"We suffered two months in our settlement. They killed 278

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people and took all our arms. Then one night we revolted, got lead and cast bullets, and started to drive out the Commissaries. The Bolsheviks said our bullets were very bad and melted in the woods.

A hundred of us rose, the number soon grew to 30,000, and we drove out the Reds. The Reds are mostly Russians, a few Austrians, and some Chinese. Many Red conscripts were from the Uia government. We

had taken Ufa. They did not know who Koltchak was, but said, "If he knows we are fighting here our families will suffer. We will go home." And 200 of them started for home.

PANIC-STRICKEN ENEMY.
When we reached the headquarters of the army corps our plan collapsed. Our objective was Liski, a big junction in the Voronezh government. The main body of the corps stood 38 miles south of Liski, on the River Kalitva, with the Reds on the other side, separated by a blown-up railway bridge, with desultory fighting going on. Suddenly on the night, at Isiank General Sekretsoff's cavalry division by a brilliant dash outflanked this line, drove the Reds from Buturlinovka, and when we reached headquarters was within seven miles of Liski, which was taken on Saturday. The Reds on the Kalitva were hastily moving their transport north-west across country to avoid capture, but were in danger of being cut off by the movement of the Volunteer Army along the railway from Kupiansk to Liski, where eight trains of Reds were standing helpless, deserted by the engineers and drivers. At the same time, behind Liski, a large force of Red deserters was lurking in the woods, waiting to join the Cossacks.

The Reds are in panic-stricken flight. Even Voronezh is being evacuated, as the whole Don Army is in motion, and there was no possibility of seeing the fighting on that front for many days, we reluctantly returned.

In the meantime the Crimea is liberated. Ekaterinoslav has fallen, the Volunteer Army is advancing on Poltava, and the Kubans are within reach of Kursk. Most important of all, as already telegraphed, after fierce fighting the Tsaritsyn stronghold has fallen, yielding thousands of prisoners and tons of booty. Peasant risings are reported all along the line, and it is difficult to see where and when the Bolsheviks can stop the debacle. All the Cossack lands are cleared and General Denikin is swiftly advancing into the heart of Russia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF GENERAL BOTHA.

Pretoria, Aug. 25.
The Rt. Hon. Louis Botha has died suddenly from influenza.

By his death South Africa loses its first Premier and the British Empire one of its most valued statesmen. During the Boer war he was Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces—but since that he has appealed to the Boers and their fellow subjects in England "to let the blood of the brave who found their graves in South Africa be the cement that will bind us together." During the present war General Botha has earned for himself an enviable name both as a statesman and a soldier and his work in South-west Africa which ended in the defeat of the German forces will never be forgotten.

London, Aug. 25.
The death of General Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, is the chief feature of all the newspapers. It appears he contracted influenza at Pretoria and died at midnight on August 25 after a heart attack. The press emphasises that Gen. Botha was the most romantic figure of the whole Empire and the greatest personality in the African continent. The news of his death was immediately transmitted to the King, the Premier, Lord Milner and others and messages of condolence have been sent to the South African Government and General Botha's family. He began life as a shepherd boy on a Boer farm. He became a farmer and was a member of the first Volksraad of the Transvaal. He rose from Veld Cornet in the Boer Army to Generalissimo. The romance of his subsequent career is well-known.

Pages of obituary notices, special articles, photographs and incidents of his career testify to the importance of the position held by General Botha in the eyes of the British public. Experts who analyze the work and character of the deceased emphasize less astonishment at his military career than his work as an Empire statesman, recalling his efforts to obtain full recognition of the political status of the Dominions. As regards his stand in favour of the maintenance of the Union his difficulties with the Nationalists thereat are recalled. At a recent Congress of the South African party at Bloemfontein he appealed for an honest reunion of the Dutch elements based on the recognition of the Act of Union and it is hoped this, as it turned out, the dying appeal of a great statesman may effect reconciliation, which was one of the great objects of his life.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the news came as a pang to the whole Empire. There are few men in the world whose death could leave such a gap or create such obvious difficulties for those who take up the work left unfinished. General Botha was not only a great soldier in his own manner of fighting but a great statesman, being a most powerful reconciling force in the Empire. We can scarcely estimate to-day how much we owe to a man who at the close of the Boer War accepted the consequences in so fine a spirit and linked his own and his people's fortunes with those of the British. It concludes "We can but console ourselves that before his death he laid deep and strong the foundations whereupon will be built the nobler African Empire of the future."

THE PEACE TREATY.

Copenhagen, Aug. 25.
A message from Berlin says that Germany has been informed by Marshal Foch that she is entitled for three months after the Peace Treaty is operative to maintain twenty battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of artillery in the fifty kilometre neutral zone east of the Rhine as was arranged for under the Treaty.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WARNING TO RUMANIA.

Paris, August 25.
The text of M. Clemenceau's letter to Rumania on August 23, declares that the Peace Conference has learned that Rumania is continuing the systematic seizure and removal of Hungarian property. It points out that Rumania as a signatory to the German Treaty subscribed to the Allied principles as regards reparations and the consequent pooling of enemy assets in the common interest, which principle Rumania is now contravening. Rumania is warned that the possible consequences of her action are fraught with serious danger and the Allies might be constrained to adopt a most vigorous course of action.

The Conference accordingly awaits from Rumania an immediate unequivocal declaration, firstly, that the Government of Rumania recognises the principle that the assets of enemy states are common security for all the Allied and Associated Powers; secondly, that it recognises the Reparation Commission as the exclusive agency for the collection of enemy assets for reparation; thirdly, that Hungarian property received into Rumania since the armistice on November 3, 1918 will be accounted for in detail and held at the disposal of the Reparation Commission; fourthly, that all further shipments of Hungarian property into Rumania will immediately cease except with the approval of the Conference; fifthly, that the Government of Rumania ratifies the agreement she contracted on June 27.

THE BOLSHIEVYK OFFENSIVE.

Omsk, August 25.

A French flying detachment has arrived to cooperate with Koltchak. Fugitives from Kieff declare that the Bolsheviks continue to imprison and murder inhabitants including officials of the Polish Legation. The arrest of six thousand Poles was recently ordered of whom only six hundred escaped. Ukrainian reports state that the Ukrainian Anti-Bolshevik troops reached Poljarka, ten miles from Kieff.

London, August 25.
A Bolshevik wireless of August 25, claims to have recaptured Pakoff. In the offensive begun on the whole southern front they captured Kamysin and are advancing on Tharitsyn and Kharkoff, while on the eastern front they are advancing uninterrupted in the region of Troitsk, Kurgan and Tobolsk.

A telegram from Omsk on August 25, says that south-west of Troitsk the Bolshevik forces were heavily defeated and forced to retreat. Fourteen thousand were prisoners.

BRITISH MONITOR BLOWN UP.

Archangel, August 25.

The British monitor Glow Worm has blown up at Archangel. It was tied up to an ammunition barge. At present it is believed that forty are missing and twenty are killed. The cause of the catastrophe is unknown.

CHEMISTS' LEAGUE "OF NATIONS."

GERMAN DEFEAT IN SCIENCE

The serious position of the country in regard to the diminishing output of coal was commented upon by Professor Henry Louis (President of the Society of Chemical Industry) at the annual meeting of the Society, which opened at the Mansion House recently.

Professor Louis, replying to the Lord Mayor's speech of welcome, said that coal was the thing upon which the whole of Britain lived. Coal was our sole material export, and if the output of coal from this country were stopped for only a few weeks the whole country would starve. In face of a diminished output the only remedy that one could immediately see was to utilise that smaller output to the greatest possible advantage, and to do that was the task essentially of our scientific and technological men. They had not failed in the days of war, and he felt sure that they would not fail in strenuous days of reconstruction.

He was looking forward to the magnificent body of chemists whom we really had in this country once again to help the country. That could necessarily only be accomplished by close and intimate union between scientific men and the commercial and industrial men. (Cheers.)

The following message was sent to the King, who is patron of the Society:—"The members of the Society of Chemical Industry, gathered at the Mansion House, on the occasion of their first annual meeting in London since the commencement of the war, send to your most gracious Majesty their sincere congratulations on the peace that has been secured by the great victory of your Forces in conjunction with those of your Allies, and their heartfelt wish that it may be followed by many years of prosperity and happiness."

A letter was read from the private secretary to the Prince of Wales expressing the Prince's regret that, as he was leaving London for a few days' change, after his recent illness, it would be impossible for him to attend.

In his presidential address, Professor Louis dealt with the splendid war effort of the chemical industries of the country, particularly devoting attention to the question of explosives and to the ousting of German chemical industries. Every single chemist in Great Britain, he said, had been engaged directly or indirectly on war work in some form or other, and no body of men had the right to claim a larger share in the triumphant issue.

The one great fact that emerged was that our chemical industry had shown itself capable of sustaining successfully the fiercest and most strenuous competition. Utterly unprepared for war conditions it had shown itself more energetic, and more successful than any had dared to hope. We could never have built up so rapidly this vast edifice of chemical industry if the foundations upon which we had to build had not been thoroughly sound. He saw in these results a triumphant vindication of the thesis that in the teaching of science, and more particularly of scientific technology, we were quite on a par with any other nation. It had often been urged by those who looked upon German educational methods as the acme of perfection, that we ought to model our methods of technical teaching upon German lines. This war had shown that our teachers who had steadfastly adhered to the methods that suited our national idiosyncrasies were justified. We could certainly learn much of the organisation of scientific education and much of the respect due to science from our enemies, but we should adhere to our own essentially British methods of technical education. Germany had for 40 years been applying her science to warfare, but the science which we possessed available for such application was of a far higher order, and we had been able to beat our enemies at all points.

We had beaten Germany in war because of our superior productivity; we produced more of the essentials needed in warfare than did our enemies—more ships, more guns, more explosives. What was true of warfare was equally true of the less spectacular but no less severe competition of peace; if we were to hold what we had gained, it could only be by maintaining our productive capacity and increasing our output. This was a task that could not be

NOTICES

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accomplished by scientists and technologists alone, they could but devise and organise the methods by which the work was to be done, but they must call upon the body of workers of the country to execute them. He had worked in many lands and had employed men of many different races and different nationalities, and he could say without hesitation that the British working man had no superior as a workman if he only chose to work, and he therefore saw no reason why he should produce less effectively than any of his competitors.

At the proceedings in the afternoon Sir Wm. J. Pope (Chairman of the British Federal Council for Pure and Applied Chemistry) read a paper on the "Inter-Allied Chemical Federation" in which he pointed out

the reasons which make federation necessary and some of the objects which federation might be expected to achieve. He said to be a fairly comprehensive scheme for the co-ordination of scientific effort was at present in course of formation under the direction of an international Research Council; this body was the co-ordinating head of a series of organisations each dealing with the international aspects of some specific branch of science. Amongst these the International Chemical Council represented their own subject. Each country concerned in the movement had either formed, or was in course of forming, a National Research Council which covered the national aspects of science and formed the organising head of the councils representing the separate sciences.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Budapest, Aug. 29.

Dr. Friedrich has notified the Allied Military Mission that he has formed a new Cabinet and stating that elections for the National Assembly will be held in 3 or 4 weeks on the basis of equal universal secret suffrage and requesting the despatch of a delegation including Socialists to control the elections.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.

A message from Budapest says that Dr. Friedrich announces that he is sending a list of the proposed Cabinet to Versailles for approval and asks the Entente to send a mission to control the elections.

Berlin, August 28.

A message from Budapest reports that a Cabinet has been formed with Dr. Friedrich Premier, Count Ozaky, Foreign Minister, Johann Cruenn, Finance Minister and General Schentzer War Minister.

REPATRIATION OF GERMANS.

Paris, Aug. 29.

The Supreme Council in order to diminish the sufferings of war as rapidly as possible has decided to anticipate the date of ratification of the Peace Treaty as far as the repatriation of German prisoners is concerned. Repatriation will begin immediately under the auspices of an Inter-Allied Commission to which German representatives will be added immediately the Treaty comes into force. The continuance of this benevolent policy from which German soldiers so greatly benefit will depend on the fulfilment of all obligations by the German Government and people.

SMUGGLING GERMAN AEROPLANES.

Copenhagen, Aug. 29.

In connection with reports of smuggling German Aeroplanes, cabled on August 24, an Entente Commission inspected ninety German aeroplanes purchased by a Copenhagen firm now in the hands of the Danish Customs at Vandrup. They found them all to be new and to bear German military marks.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL DERBY.

Toronto, Aug. 27.

Colonel Barker, V.C., flying a captured Fokker, was first to complete the circuit in the Aerial Derby from Toronto to New York and back.

HOME CRICKET.

London, August 28.

Surrey beat Somerset by six wickets. The matches between Lancashire and Northants, and Hampshire and Yorkshire were abandoned owing to rain. Gloucestershire and the Australians drew.

HOME RACING.

London, August 27.

The Ebor Handicap resulted in 1, Race Book (100-7), 2, Wildwood (10-1), 3, John Jockey (8-1). Nine ran. Won by a short head, a head between second and third.

LAWN TENNIS.

Deauville, Aug. 27.

In the Davis Cup the British Isles defeated France by 2 matches to 2. Dwyer beat Ladreux 6-4, 1-6, 10-12, 6-4, 6-0. Kinnear beat Robert 6-4, 6-4, 7-6.

NOTICES

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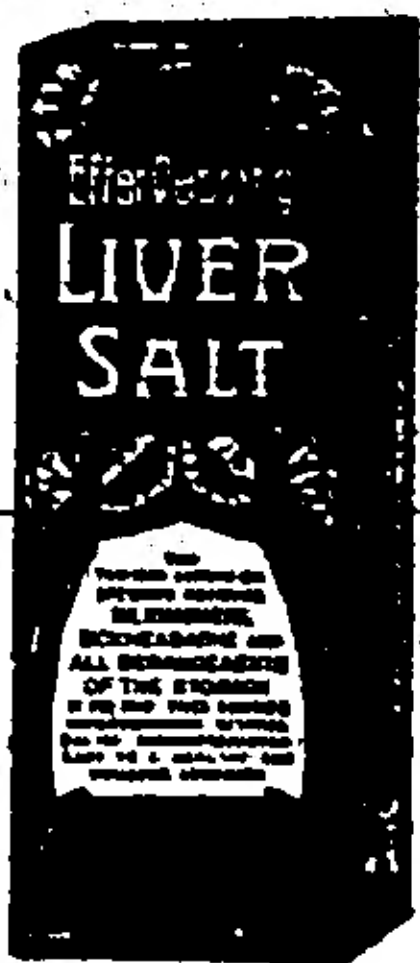
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

DOWBIGGIN.—On 1st September, at 168, The Peak, the wife of H. B. L. Dowbiggin, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919.

KOWLOON'S OPPORTUNITY.

A week ago, in this column, we endeavoured to make out a case for separate and distinctive representation for Kowloon on the Legislative Council. We indicated the steady growth of the European population on the peninsula, showed by reciting a list of Kowloon's necessities how the demands of the people across the harbour have been steadily ignored in the past, and urged that Kowloon should make its plea for distinctive representation in conjunction with the movement for constitutional reform. We are glad now to learn that our suggestion for the convening of a public meeting of Kowloon residents to take the matter up has fructified and that such a gathering is likely to be held in the near future—in time for a petition to be drawn up for presentation to the new Governor when he arrives, or shortly thereafter. Sir Reginald Stubbs is evidently in for a busy time, but we venture to think that of the many questions which he will be asked to look into, none is of greater importance than this one of devising means whereby the past neglect of Kowloon's needs shall not be perpetuated in the future.

It is not in any way over-stating the case to say that the island community, officials included, have been rather given to "looking down" on Kowloon and all who live in it. Kowloon has been the Cinderella and Hongkong has taken up the attitude of the proud sisters. Now, this frame of mind might have been understandable twenty or thirty years ago, when the community across the water was small and relatively unimportant. But things have very much changed since then. Europeans, in increasing numbers, have been compelled to find homes on the peninsula, until to-day the settlement across the harbour bids fair to outrival the island as a residential centre. The place is rapidly growing, but the provision of urgent necessities has by no means kept pace with its growth. Moreover, Kowloon's residents comprise a very big percentage of the staffs of our business houses, men who are filling essential roles in the commercial life of the Colony. They may not be taipans, neither may many of them aspire to a place in the so-called Society of the Colony, but they are a compact little community, growing in numbers with every year that passes, contributing to the well-being and prosperity of the Colony, paying their due share of rates and taxes and rightfully expecting, though failing to obtain, the provision of elementary comforts such as are necessary to ensure a reasonable standard of living.

These are some of the reasons which account for the feeling among residents of Kowloon that the time has come when their wants should receive more serious consideration than they hitherto have. Under existing conditions, there is no one on the Legislature of the Colony making it his business to watch and further the interests of Kowloon. A few years back, Kowloonites were even better off in this respect than they are to-day, for the Hon. Mr. Osborne did display some practical interest in the affairs of the community on the mainland. To-day we doubt whether there is one of our Unofficials who really understands Kowloon and its needs. The place is almost as foreign territory to most of them; neither their business nor their social calls bring them in touch with it; hence they have no true comprehension of its problems. We are told that the new Governor will, soon after his arrival, be looking into the question of constitutional reform. The time is therefore opportune for Kowloon to demand that in any scheme of popular representation on the Council a place shall be found for the admission of the principle that the people of the peninsula should have their own directly-elected member, charged with the special duty of looking after Kowloon's interests. When the proposed public meeting is held—and we have reasons for believing that it will soon be called—this is one of the questions which will be brought forward. We therefore urge all Kowloon residents to make a point of attending, for by the interest which they manifest in the gathering will the sincerity of their demands be judged.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

LLOYD GEORGE AND ECONOMY.

When Mr. Lloyd George made his recent speech on the industrial situation, he was rather severely taken to task because, while he fervently preached the gospel of economy and thrift to the nation, Government expenditure showed no signs of decreasing and neither had the number of Government employees been materially reduced since the cessation of fighting. It will have been seen from a telegram which we published on Saturday that the Premier has seen the reasonableness of the criticism directed against him by Parliament, the Press and the public, for he has addressed his colleagues on the subject in very outspoken terms. "The time has come," he says, "when each Minister ought to make it clear to those under his control that if they cannot reduce expenditure, they must make room for somebody who can. This is the temper of the public, and it is right." Then he goes on to say that the Heads of Departments must be compelled to undertake the unpleasant duty of reducing the personnel, intimating to Ministers that they cannot at the present juncture hope to enjoy their pre-war vacations and tells them that he expects from them by the middle of this month reports showing the methods they intend to adopt so as to conform to the general desire of the nation.

THE METHOD AND THE MAN.
Now, this move by the Prime Minister is somewhat typical of the man. As the head of the Government he has been criticised for not practising what he preaches, whereupon he proceeds to fasten the blame on to his subordinates. He wants to make it clear that he is with the public in the desire to see economy in Government circles, but he tells the Heads of Departments that it is up to them to discover the ways and means. He tacitly admits that there is much unnecessary expenditure going on, does not seem to realise that he himself as the Government should bear a share of the reproaches, but merely turns round to the lesser lights of the Administration and tells them that if they cannot find the remedy they had better make way for somebody else who can.

Mr. Lloyd George frankly says that there is no defence to the fact that the number of Government employees has hardly decreased since the war. But who has appointed these people to their posts? Surely the Premier has something to say regarding the creation of new offices. Anyhow, we cannot forget that, under the Liberal Government, Mr. Lloyd George, with his pet national insurance scheme, was responsible for a very big addition to the number of Government servants. Frankly, we don't like this attitude of the Premier's in shuffling out of responsibility in the matter. It is something gained, however, that he has seen the power and strength of public opinion and that he knows it is a factor not to be scouted. But we doubt whether Mr. Lloyd George will find any kudos coming to himself from the methods he has adopted in taking the matter up.

OUR MONEY-CHANGERS.
The new conditions of money-changers' licences, which were published on Saturday, are interesting and at the same time very necessary. The revision has been made, apparently, because of the greater control which it is desired to institute over local coinage. We see that there are two rules which have to do with the displaying of conspicuous notices. One is that the words "Licensed Money Changer" have to be exhibited and the other is that all official notices regarding the currency of the Colony must also be prominently displayed. These are necessary regulations, but what we can never understand is why the money-changers are not also compelled to exhibit, in an equally conspicuous place, the rate of premium or discount between paper and notes. That would be of value to the public. As things are, unless one is "in the know" he can count on being fleeced, and, of course, the visitor to the Colony, who knows nothing about our currency, is likely to suffer most of all. Is it too late now to add a fresh condition to the licence embodying this point?

THE BLUE FUNNEL STEAMER.
The Blue Funnel steamer Titan, which arrived in port yesterday, brought mails from Hongkong and Tsingtau. He expects to return on October 22nd.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., is leaving Hongkong on the 11th instant for a short holiday to Shanghai and Tsingtau. He expects to return on October 22nd.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines, for the week ending 16th August, amounted to 73,477 tons, and the sales during the period to 70,758 tons.

A Chinese was to-day charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with stealing a pair of leather boots from a European who was drunk in Des Voeux Road Central. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

A Chinese who went abroad to Panama for 16 years, returned last Saturday, and was charged with unlawful possession of a revolver, and a certain quantity of ammunition. The case was called this morning in Mr. N. L. Smith's Court, but the defendant failed to appear, and his bail was confiscated.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (Captain S. Robinson) came into port at dawn yesterday and went immediately into dock. She carried 242 cabin and 29 second-class passengers. She consigned to the Colony 419 bags of mails and 153 tons of milk and whisky and 60 tons of through cargo of tobacco.

The Titan came yesterday from Liverpool with a big batch of 1,202 Chinese who are being repatriated to their homes. She brought 2,047 tons of cargo direct for Hongkong and 7,774 tons of through cargo. She had 85 bags of parcels and letters for the Colony.

The s.s. Hermelin came from Shanghai with 870 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong.

The Choy Sang brought 100 tons of general cargo from Canton. She is an Indo-China S. N. boat.

The Lai Sang, whose agents are Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., had a big cargo of sugar.

The Hong Hwa from Singapore had 199 bags of mails.

The Telemachus came on Saturday with a load of 2,000 tons of rice for Hongkong from Saigon.

The Kuechow brought from Bangkok 1,120 tons of general cargo for this place.

The Tjikini, a Dutch boat belonging to the Java-China-Japan Line, came yesterday from Shanghai with a cargo of 1,400 tons of beans.

The Edmore experienced rough weather on her way from Seattle. Her agents are the Pacific Steamship Company.

The Western Knight, an American vessel, brought from Seattle 9,372 tons of hemp and 1,000 tons of steel. Her owners are the U. S. Shipping Board, the local agents being the Pacific Steamship Company. She came into port on Saturday afternoon.

The Riojan Maru, with 1,900 tons of through and 550 tons of general cargo came on Sunday from Manila. Her agents are Messrs. Dodwell & Co.

The Aryo Maru brought 200 tons of general and 4,000 tons of coal for Hongkong. She is a T. K. K. vessel, coming from Valparaiso. Two of her passengers died of consumption.

The Kwang Lee, a Chinese boat, came in yesterday with 1,012 tons of through and 3,470 tons of direct cargo from Shanghai.

DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU RUN INTO DEBT DIFFICULTIES ON A MODERATE SALARY, YOU PROBABLY WOULD ON A BIG ONE ALSO.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is paying an interim dividend of \$4 per share.

Captain Hussey is leaving the Hang Sang to join the s.s. Kwai Sang. Captain Ferguson is taking Captain Hussey's place.

Saturday's health return shows 48 cases of gastro enteritis, of which 24 ended fatally, and one non-fatal occurrence of plague. All the sufferers were Chinese.

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In the recent tennis tournaments at Wimbledon, Ng Sze Chung, brother of Mr. Ng Sze Kwong of Hongkong, was one of the competitors. He was, however, knocked out in the first round.

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SHIPPING ITEMS.

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CURRENT COIN.

BY "MERCATOR."

The high exchange is, to use a hackneyed expression, an absorbing topic of conversation. There is no knowing where the rate will touch. Some shrewd financiers predict that the sterling rate next month will be five shillings. There is no justification for the recent panic, which has been aggravated, more or less, by the Chinese speculators. They have all along been against a high exchange, and, as yet, not learnt from the experience which they have paid for. The price of silver must be regulated by the laws of supply and demand. More than half the world's supply of silver is produced in America, but for more than thirty years the price has been regulated by an arbitrary fixing of values by a Committee of three, the "Silver Triumvirate," which held forth in London, and the prices which this Committee set ruled in all the markets of the world. The American producers feel that in the past they have not received a price which was warranted for silver, England making the price for the metal low so that there would be a profit in the coinage of rupees for India. American silver was used to liquidate Britain's trade balances in India, and the American producer gave the metal at a price set arbitrarily by Great Britain.

The price of silver was high up to 1873, when the International agreement for the demonetisation of silver was formulated. In that year silver sold at more than gold \$1.32 an ounce. It declined steadily thereafter falling under \$1 an ounce for the first time in 1886. It touched the low point of slightly less than 52 cents an ounce in 1915. Since then it has increased, until Great Britain and the United States of America took control of the market and stabilised the price at about \$1 an ounce. When the embargo on silver was lifted the price shot up to above gold \$1.20. Our exchange rates are fixed according to the cross rates between England and America, and that cross rate, in turn, is fixed by the demand for gold. The world's production of gold has been steadily dropping. In 1915 the volume of gold production in South Africa, the United States and Canada was unusually large, and the world output for that year was the largest ever recorded. In the three succeeding years reduced operations in practically all important gold-producing countries have caused production to decline materially. The Transvaal mines produce over 40 per cent. of the total world output. The following figures of the world's production of gold for the last four years are instructive:—In 1915, gold \$470,466,214; 1916, \$454,176,500; 1917, \$423,590,200; and 1918, \$376,757,550. We will have to wait and see how the new scheme, which we are told the Allied Governments have under consideration, of establishing a gold settlement fund to facilitate foreign exchange transactions and to eliminate the necessity of shipping quantities of gold between countries, if it is put into operation, works out. There is much to commend it as it would make it unnecessary to transfer gold within the country.

There is no end to the making of trade journals in the Far East. This is symptomatic of the value of these markets and the wave of enterprise that is sweeping over China and Japan. There is at present six times as many trade journals devoted to the Far East, issued in America and China and Japan than there were four years ago. Go to any merchant's office and you cannot help being struck by the number of Far Eastern financial magazines—most of them extremely well got-up. A new knight to enter the lists is the Trans-Pacific, which is truly described as a financial and economic magazine of international service. Printed on very good art paper, the journal is characterised by sound judgment and up-to-date ideas which have made most American publications so successful in the East. No man who has caught even a glimpse of China can have failed to be convinced that a great commercial future is soon to open in the East. A knowledge of the commercial conditions in this part of the world will be increasingly important for foreign and commercial bodies in England, America and elsewhere. A feature of the Trans-Pacific, which should serve to make the magazine indispensable to merchants, is the service bureau, which undertakes to supply

U. S. S. BROOKLYN.

ADMIRAL RODGERS NOT ON BOARD.

The U. S. cruiser Brooklyn, commanded by Captain Kearney, U. S. NAVY, came into harbour yesterday at 10 a.m. from Manila. She did not as expected, bring Admiral Rodgers.

It is now understood that Admiral Rodgers will come to Hongkong on the 4th or 5th instant, to transfer his flag to the Brooklyn. He is on the General Alava, a small ship similar to the Alacrity. The General Alava is used as flagship. She is more a yacht than a flagship, but she will serve this latter purpose when the Brooklyn is overhauled at Manila.

specific and special information concerning trans-Pacific trade—not information gleaned from tabulated statistics and reports, but accurate, dependable and independent information and statistics, much of which will not be otherwise available. The Trans-Pacific will, therefore, fill a very urgent need, and Mr. E. W. Fleisher, the editor, who is by the way, also editor of the Japan Advertiser, must be congratulated on the enterprise, the typography, get-up and matter being excellent, and if the first number is a fair sample of what the future editions will be then I have no doubt that the Trans-Pacific has come to stay.

There is a large market for all varieties of sea food, fresh and dried, in Hongkong and South China at all times, particularly for Chinese products. The field for dried shrimps, if distribution can be fairly arranged, is practically unlimited. A large amount of such goods are sold in Hongkong at the present time, the annual turnover of all such products, including awabi, beche de mer, cuttle fish and sharks fins, amounts to about 80,000 short tons. In nearly all such goods, the American Consul-General reminds us, the Chinese have certain ideas which have much to do with the marketability of the product. In the case of shrimps, for instance, the best, according to the Chinese idea, are those with a hard shell or skin with the fish more or less in the original state; that is curled up and not flattened out. It is important that the head, tail and feet or feelers be left intact, and the colour should be red; of course, the fish should be thoroughly dried. They are usually sold in Hongkong in cases, containing from 150 to 200 pounds. Dried prawns make up a very large portion of the total imports of dried fish into China which average perhaps H.K. \$13,000,000 annually. A considerable amount of such products are produced in South China and are shipped to other parts of the country.

Last week I drew attention to the way Japanese shippers were contravening the Conference Tariff rates. I understand that there is no likelihood of Conference rates being raised although it must be borne in mind that these are minimum rates and that individual lines are free to charge what increased rates they can secure, which in some cases certain Conference lines are already doing. The amount of cargo offered to the United States via the Pacific continues to grow, in spite of the extraordinary high rate of exchange now ruling, and it is feared that rates across the Pacific will soon go up.

Coal prices are slowly coming down, and there is every indication that 1920 contracts will be materially lower than those of this year. The market for Japanese coal shows a tendency towards lower prices.

The approximate return of the export of rice from Bangkok for the month of July has now been issued, the quantity for the month being 1,319,971 piculs valued at ticals 29,435,939. It was an amazing quantity to get away in view of the fact that the control of this cereal came into effect on the 13th of that month. Of that total 473,008 piculs, valued at ticals 11,833,721, went to Singapore. Netherlands-India took the second place in the list with 230,498 piculs valued at ticals 5,440,696, while Hongkong was in the third place—226,520 piculs and valued at ticals 5,210,572. That was mainly made up of white rice No. 2, 1,100,494 piculs of a value of ticals 2,546,103, and white rice No. 1, 1,100,494 piculs of a value of ticals 2,546,103.

The value of the rice exported this year from Bangkok up to the end of July is ticals 173,489,873. 225 in prizes. A large number of boats entered, and the battle for any twelve months was a Malaya's whaler won the first prize—L and O Express.

Some of the spectators of the Victory March may have noticed that the sword of the leader of the little Japanese party shone brightly and fiercely in the sun. Few realised that it was one of the blades of Old Japan—an heirloom handed down to the present owner by legions of long-dead Samurai. No sword glittered more than that Japanese katana. The Japanese sword was the "soul" of its owner. Hence it was never drawn save in self defence. That one of these weapons was bared for all London to see was a pretty compliment from our Eastern Ally.

With the fleet which came to Southend to take part in the celebration was the Malaya, which did such splendid work at Jutland. We may recall that this ship—the gift of the Federated Malay States—which Captain H. T. Buller now commands, and which Prince Albert formerly served, was hit eight times. On 21st last there was a race between warships—boats. This was promoted by the Alexandra Yacht Club, who gave a silver cup, and end of July is ticals 173,489,873. 225 in prizes. A large number of boats entered, and the battle for any twelve months was a Malaya's whaler won the first prize—L and O Express.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FAR EAST IN THE VICTORY MARCH.

In the great Victory March in London on 19th July, contingents of the Allies in the Far East had their place in the Procession. China was represented by General Tang and General Dan; Japan by Col. S. Abe, Major S. Oyama, Major N. Morita, Major Satoru Takahashi, Major Sadaro Takahashi, Major H. Fugii, Major Y. Kawakami, Captain S. Ando, Captain M. Homma, Captain H. Imamura, and Captain S. Tanaka; and Siam by Captain Nitiakara and Staff, and a contingent from the Siamese Army. On reaching the saluting point at Buckingham Palace the Officers in Command of these contingents were invited to take their place with the King and Royal Party in company with the other Allied commanders, and subsequently took luncheon with the King after the ceremony.

The contingents from the Far East attracted a good deal of attention from the crowd, who, on several occasions, with characteristic humour, begged in vain for a smile from the Chinese Generals, who rode along passively and unmoved, gazing into infinity. One of the descriptions of the march reads as follows:—

Solemn visaged Foch was by no means the grimmest man on parade. That distinction undoubtedly belongs to General Tang of China. His solemnity was the mask like, impassive attitude of the Far East. A tall, thin man, probably on the right side of 40, he sat his horse throughout the procession in a manner that undoubtedly impressed all. This was not the case with Colonel Abe, who led the officers and men of the Japanese detachment. Colonel Abe enjoyed himself and let every one know it. Handsome, young, and with an obvious sense of humour, there was not much en route that missed his attention. Col. Abe's dress was the last word in comfort. He wore none of the usual military belts and trappings, and his loose fitting light khaki tunic became him admirably.

Another distinct favourite among the leaders was undoubtedly Capt. Nitiakara, of Siam. He may be 3ft. 3in. in height. He walked the whole way. He made a quaint picture in Whitehall when he left his place to talk to the British officer acting as his adjutant. Capt. Nitiakara did not reach the British officer's shoulder, and as the latter talked down to him it was obvious that the gallant Siamese appreciated the situation, for his face was as full of fun as that of a schoolboy. The rifles carried by the men of Capt. Nitiakara's party were unusual to see, even in these days, and were decorated with brass fittings. The decorations along the whole of the route taken by the Procession were on a lavish scale. In Cannon Street the China Association made a brave display with the Union Jack flanked by the flags of China and Japan. In Fenchurch Street Messrs. Denny, Moir and Dickson and the Borneo Co. Ltd. also made good showings. Or the building of the former there were golden lions heads and wreaths, coats-of-arms, festoons of laurels, red and white roses, and the Royal monogram surmounted by a crown. In Whitlington Avenue the new flag of Siam was, flying from the Siamese Consulate General. The P. and O. offices in Leadenhall Street were decorated with flags of all the Allies, making an imposing show.

Some of the spectators of the Victory March may have noticed that the sword of the leader of the little Japanese party shone brightly and fiercely in the sun. Few realised that it was one of the blades of Old Japan—an heirloom handed down to the present owner by legions of long-dead Samurai. No sword glittered more than that Japanese katana. The Japanese sword was the "soul" of its owner. Hence it was never drawn save in self defence. That one of these weapons was bared for all London to see was a pretty compliment from our Eastern Ally.

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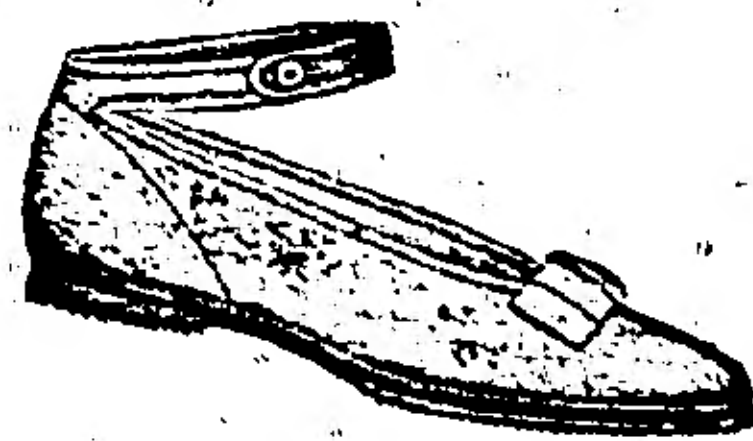
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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

The postponed August Criminal Sessions, were opened, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Ip Pak-san pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of order of banishment.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., said that the accused had a very bad record as regards returning from banishments. He had been banished six times, on the last occasion for life, on the 26th May, this year. He was back again as early as August.

Accused said the reason he came back this time because a clansman had written to him asking him to come and make up some accounts.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Cheung Kang pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder.

The Attorney General, the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, appeared for the prosecution and the accused was defended by Mr. R. E. Bellios, instructed by Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Lo and Lo.

The jury were Messrs. C. Watt, A. W. Roza, J. Steer, J. F. Castro, C. W. Olsen, E. H. Castro and F. H. Lafleur.

The Attorney General, opening the case for the Crown, said the prisoner was charged with the murder of his elder brother, at a village where they lived together, in the New Territories, the date of the murder being January 14th, this year. It would appear from the evidence that there was a quarrel between the accused and the deceased about a new door being opened into a temple in order to give access to the accused's house. The deceased objected to the new doorway being made. As stated a quarrel resulted and the prisoner seems to have come home, on one occasion, with a black eye. On the evening of the murder, the deceased went out of his house, at about 5 p.m., with two buckets for the purpose of drawing water from a well which was close by. He never came home again and about an hour later, his wife went out to look for him and eventually found him lying dead beside the well with several wounds in his head, his skull being fractured. That same evening, a witness would tell them, he met the prisoner with his wife and child going out of the village and from that day until about six months later nothing was seen of them. From information received the prisoner was later arrested, by the police on Lan Tau Island. On the evening of the murder the police found, in the house of the accused, a chopper, the handle of which was damp, but so far as the police could ascertain, there were no marks of blood on the chopper. The prosecution suggested that it was very possible that the chopper, not being found until about two hours after the murder, there had been time to wash it. Another witness would tell them that the prisoner was seen, before the murder, to be sharpening the chopper outside his door, and identified the chopper as that now in Court. When charged at the Police

Station the accused made a statement which was very important. He said "If I had not killed him, he would have killed me." He did not dispute the charge that he killed the deceased, but stated that he did it in self defence.

With regard to that the prosecution submitted that it could not be accepted for one moment, in view of the wounds which had been inflicted on the deceased. The evidence of Dr. Smalley, the Government Medical Officer, would, it was thought show conclusively—

Mr. Bellios—My Lord, I must object to that. I think Dr. Smalley should speak for himself. His Lordship over-ruled the objection.

Proceeding, the Attorney General described the nature of the wounds of the deceased, pointing out that they were inflicted on the back part of the skull. Evidence was then taken. The case proceeded.

THE MIDDLETON ROAD ASSAULT.

(Before Mr. Justice Melbourne). Lo Chau was charged with robbery with violence, and pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, appeared for the prosecution and the accused was defended.

The jury were Messrs. E. P. J. Lopes, F. B. Shroff, W. Harley, P. A. Cordeiro, J. D. Guimaraes and P. D' Eco.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Crown Solicitor said the accused was charged with robbery, on July 30 last, the offence being committed on a young girl, 15 years of age, a Miss Cornell, who would tell them that she left her home in Middleton Road and walked down town to do some shopping, at about ten o'clock in the morning in question. On her way down she noticed the accused and another man sitting on a wall. On her way back she noticed the same men. They caught up with her, knocked her down and snatched her bag. The accused was eventually arrested and was identified by the complainant at an identification parade at the police station. When charged, the prisoner made a statement saying "I did snatch her bag. This is my mistake. I threw the bag away." When before the magistrate the accused said he was beaten by the police before making the above statement and was forced to confess.

Evidence was then taken, after which the jury found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and six strokes of the cat.

HOUSEBREAKING.

Tsui Tsun-Tok and Leung Leung were convicted of a charge of housebreaking, by the same jury, and were sentenced to five and four years' hard labour respectively.

DAY BY DAY.

Yesterday was the 39th birthday of the Queen of the Netherlands. Dutch steamers and launches in port were gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. This morning, the Dutch Consul was "At Home" at the Consulate and received many callers.

MIRACLES.

ANOTHER INTERESTING SERMON.

Preaching at St. Peter's Church yesterday the Rev. E. Martin said: Hebrew writers always spoke of the Almighty as the direct cause of every event in nature and history. Of course it is true that the Divine Will either mediately or immediately is all-ruling. But when Biblical writers ascribe to God's immediate intervention acts which He has brought about by secondary causes it is not necessary to interpret the words literally. For instance at the crossing of the Red Sea Exodus XV says "The waters were piled up, the floods stood up right" and ascribes this to God's direct agency. But the older narrative in Chapter XIV distinctly states "The Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong East wind," which was quite possible at the shallow lake above the Red Sea. This interpretation of many Old Testament miracles is now commonly recognised by devout scholars.

In some instances miraculous stories have arisen from ancient poetry, as the poem where Joshua prays that the sun may stand still during battle: meaning to ask that light may last long enough for complete victory. But the prose narrator states that "the Sun stayed in the midst of heaven," ascribing God's answer to prayer to a stupendous miracle which the earlier writer did not intend.

The Jewish writings, while true in religious teaching, are defective in their science and history. The lives of national heroes are easily exaggerated by centuries of repetition, and the Old Testament miracles mostly cluster round Moses and Elijah. As the Jews ascribed all their laws to Moses, the first law-giver, so they seem to have poetically idealised the events of his life. So the prophet Elijah in due course gained a reputation very similar to that of the Taoist Sage, Ke Hung, who lived at Ch'ung hu, half-way to Canton. He, too, is said to have ascended to heaven, and on a hillside is shown the rock marking the place where the holy man threw down his cloak on his way heavenward. These old-time stories are entirely different from the well-attested Miracles of the New Testament. In Old Testament history each story must be considered on its own merits and evidence.

In what manner are these Scriptures then inspired? When the Prophets state "The Lord said unto me" were they like typewriters under the hand of God, unable to err? These men were human beings with the limited knowledge of their generation, although inspired to teach spiritual truth. Jeremiah says he was watching a potter and noted how a vessel made of soft clay would contain a flaw and be therefore crushed and made all afresh. So there came to him the inspiration that the destruction of nations must have a providential purpose of progress towards perfection. This method of using human minds leads us to expect human mistakes together with the divine truths of the Old Testament.

The embodiment of this method of Inspiration is Jesus Christ. In order to teach us Spiritual Truth He stooped to take a human body with all its limitations. Did He condescend to a real restriction of knowledge also? He asked how long a boy had been sick. He asked how many loaves the disciples had. He acquired knowledge as a child and grew in wisdom. He frequently expressed surprise, and he asserted ignorance on at least one question, the time of the Second Coming. Is it not possible then that the restrictions of His mind were as real as those of His body? He certainly spoke of Old Testament events without any explanation of the facts which in modern research, have come to light.

Modern Christians have now every aid to clear their minds of credulity about ancient traditions, and concentrate on the name or character of God which they daily pray may be hallowed.

"ATREUS" FUND.

The following is the disposition of the fund recently collected for the men going Home on the s.s. "Atreus". The response to the appeal was so generous that it was thought wise to put by a portion of the money for the next draft to go. It is hoped that the donors will approve of the allocation:—

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Gramophones and Records, ... | \$ 80 |
| Cigarettes, ... | 262 |
| Tobacco, ... | 200 |
| Left in Hongkong Bank ... | 200 |
| Total | \$ 742 |

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PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

There was a large attendance of members and their friends at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday, when the prizes won for cricket, bowls and lawn tennis during the past season were presented by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Vice President. Sport was also freely indulged in, the chief attraction being a bowls match, Married v. Single, in which the latter won by 14 points. The scores were:—

Singles.—H. Overy, D. Neilson, W. Oswald A. Gerrard (5) 28; J. McIntosh, J. Shiveley, F. Coleman and J. Jack (5) 19. Total 47.
Married.—R. Blackburn, E. White, J. Oxberry and A. File (5) 11; J. P. Robinson, W. Elson, F. Richmond and C. Bond (5) 22. Total 33.

The following prizes were presented:—

CRICKET.
1917-1918 Batting Prize won by K. R. Macaskill.
Batting Prizes presented by Mr. C. H. Hardy, won by J. P. Robinson; presented by Mr. W. B. Hind won by C. I. Stapleton.

Bowling Prizes presented by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, won by R. Pestonji; presented by Mr. J. Ormiston, won by C. P. James.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.
Mixed Doubles, won by Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Macaskill, 2. Mr. J. Stalker and Mrs. Blackburn.
B Class Handicap Singles, F. E. Wheeler, 2. A. W. E. Davidson.

GOLF.
Morrison Cup, (presented by Mr. A. Morrison) won by Mr. McIver; 2, (presented by Club) won by J. Parkes.

Hind Cup, (presented by Mr. W. B. Hind) won by G. W. Avenell; 2, (presented by Club) won by J. H. Mead.

Winifred Cup, (presented by Mr. W. J. Edwards) won by J.

WHAT TO DO FOR MALARIA

In Malaria, as in most other troubles of life, it is the "weakest that go to the wall." The microbes of Malaria thrive and multiply with astonishing rapidity in watery blood; it is for this reason that anaemic, debilitated people develop ague and fever in malarious districts, while the red-blooded and robust remain perfectly immune.

To prevent Malaria, therefore, it is of the first importance that the blood should be kept rich and healthy. And to cure Malaria it is necessary to build up the blood, provide it with a fresh supply of red corpuscles in place of those which the malarial microbes have destroyed, and thus to restore to it the power to repel and overcome disease.

Formerly the only known treatment for Malaria was Quinine—a palliative and not a cure. But with the introduction of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this unsatisfactory state of things ceased to exist, as is proved by the evidence of the many former malaria sufferers whom this world-famous remedy has completely and permanently cured.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make the blood rich and red, drive the malarial germs from the system, and transform ague and fever victims into cheerful healthy men and women.

Dealers everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they are also obtainable from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8, post free.

Jack; 2, (presented by Club) won by G. W. Avenell.

During the afternoon, K. C. C. "A" met U.S.R.C. "B" in the Tennis League and won by 57 games to 12.

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| S.S. | leave Hong-kong about | Due Marseilles about | Due London about |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| MAGDOYA | 10th Sept. | 15th Oct. | 24th October. |

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| DUNERA | 7th Sept. | due Bombay ab. ut | 26th Sept. |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA. | | | |
| ARRATON APCAR | 6th Sept. | due Calcutta, about 29th Sept. | |
| ITOLA | 1st Oct. | | 26th Oct. |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. | | | |
| KHIVA | leave Hongkong about 25th September. | Due Yokohama about 9th October. | |

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| Empress of Japan | Oct. 13 |
| Monteagle | Oct. 19 |
| Empress of Russia | Oct. 30 |
| Empress of Asia | Nov. 27 |
| Empress of Japan | Dec. 1 |
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 12 |
| Monteagle | Jan. 1 |

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| 1850 Tons Reg. | 1400 | 1850 Tons Reg. | 1400 |

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
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We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, K'lung, S'hai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern,
Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said & Marseilles.KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San
Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KOSOKU MARU ... Early September.
HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SHINYU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
SHIDZUKA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept. at 6 p.m.
KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur. 2nd Oct.For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

| Steamers. | From Hongkong |
|--------------|---|
| KOREA MARU | 14th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai." |
| NIPPON MARU | 25th Sept. |
| TOYO MARU | 2nd Oct. |
| SHIRAKA MARU | 14th Oct. (From Yokohama). |
| SHIRAKA MARU | 25th Oct. |
| PERSIA MARU | 10th Nov. |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers. Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU ... 10th Sept.KYO MARU ... 14th July.
SEIYO MARU ... 4th Nov.Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific
Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan; free of charge
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light
and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland
Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1374.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 1st, 1919. Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. RITTER. Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.
Subject to change without notice.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U. S. SHIPBUILDING.

The U.S. shipbuilding programme has been greatly reduced since the signing of the armistice. Contracts for 754 ships aggregating 3,797,825 dead weight tons, which would have cost \$479,264,276, have been suspended and the cost of cancelling these contracts was about \$402,853,456.

LIGHTVESSEL REPLACED.

The Drinkwater Lightvessel, which was driven from its position by the typhoon of August 3, and was brought into Shanghai for repairs, being replaced by the Kiutoan Lightvessel, was towed out on August 19, to its station off Drinkwater Point by the revenue cruiser Pingching. During her stay in Shanghai she was thoroughly overhauled at the Old Dock, being repaired, fitted with one new cable, and her other cables were chipped and tarred. The Kiutoan Lightvessel has taken up her former station in the South Channel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has been officially informed by the National Maritime Board that in the event of a cargo vessel being fitted out for carrying troops or passengers, the navigating officers are to be signed on at cargo steamer rates of pay, but if the vessel is at any time employed in the carrying of troops or passengers over twelve in number, navigating officers are to receive an extra payment at a daily rate for the time such troops of passengers are on board, such daily rate being approximately equal to the excess of passenger rates over cargo rates.

REQUISITIONED VESSELS.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom has issued a circular letter, dated June 25, with regard to payments to be made to vessels requisitioned—(1) In the case of vessels damaged before March 1, 1918, payment will be made at gross rates in force before that date, less savings for the whole period of repair. (2) In the case of vessels damaged either before, or after March 1, 1918, where an offer of payment has been made by the Ministry on the basis of gross hire less savings, the Ministry will pay on the basis of the old gross rate, less savings. (3) In regard to other vessels damaged after March 1, 1918, payment will be made according to the scale of demised rates, together with the actual out-goings other than on repairs, and a sum of 1s. 6d. as representing the average outlay on stores and repairs.

BENEVOLENT WORK OF SHIP-MASTERS' SOCIETY.

For many years past the Mercantile Marine Service Association has led the way in its advocacy reforms in the treatment of shipmasters and officers serving in the British Mercantile Marine, and many of the measures it has put forward have been adopted by the various Government departments who deal with shipping affairs. The association not only looks after the seaman during his period of active service but in later years by means of the various benevolent funds which is has organised on his behalf and on behalf of his dependents. At a recent meeting of the committee appointed by the association to administer these funds, applicants were elected as follows:—21 applicants were elected to the Aged Merchant Seamen and Widows' Fund at £8 each per annum; 3 applicants were elected to the same fund at £16 each per annum; a shipmaster's widow was elected to the Mercantile Marine (Widows) Fund at £20 per annum; 3 applicants were elected to the same fund at £12 each per annum; 3 applicants were elected to the "Margaret Ismay" Widows' Fund at £10 each per annum; one applicant was elected to the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund at £20 per annum; one applicant was elected to the British Shipmaster's Officers' and Widows' Benevolent Fund at £15 per annum; one applicant was elected to the same fund at £25 per annum; two applicants were elected to the National Mercantile Marine Fund at £25 each per annum; two applicants were elected to the same fund at £40 per annum; one applicant was elected to the same fund at £50 per annum. A total sum of £543 per annum was allocated for these pensions at this meeting. An aged shipmaster of 75 years and a master's widow were each granted admission, the former to a cottage adjoining the Liverpool Homes for Aged Mariners, and the latter to the "Andrew Gibson" Widows' Home.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Liangchow | 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Sulyang | 3rd Sept. at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | Chenan | 3rd Sept. at 10 a.m. |
| H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONGKALING | | 3rd Sept. at 10 a.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 1, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For |
|------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Tilmanroek | Java | in port | 6th Sept. | Java |
| Tilmanroek | Java | in port | 5th Sept. | Shanghai |
| Tilmanroek | Shanghai | 30th Aug. | 4th Sept. | Java |
| Tilmanroek | Java | 3rd Sept. | | |
| Tilmanroek | Java | 5th Sept. | 10th Sept. | Java |
| Tilmanroek | Japan | 14th Sept. | 17th Sept. | Java |
| Tilmanroek | Japan | 28th Sept. | 30th Sept. | Java |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Quinnabaug | Medina | 2nd Sept. at 1 p.m. |
| Haihong | J. W. Evans | 5th Sept. at 1 p.m. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

| For | Steamship | On |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Choysang | Tues. 2nd Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| KOBE | Hopsang | Tues. 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Hangsang | Thurs. 4th Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| STRAITS & Calcutta | Kumsang | Thurs. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | Loongsang | Fri. 5th Sept. at 3 p.m. |
| IENTSIN | Chipsang | Sat. 6th Sept. at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA | Yuehsang | Fri. 12th Sept. at 3 p.m. |

CALCUTTA LINE: This line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai; sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every Friday for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Koda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamer | For | Date of arrival | Date and Time of departure |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| "EASTERN" | Melbourne, via Queensland Ports | 29th Aug. | 3rd Sept. |

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travel.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Beginning of September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Sept.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHEN MARU" ... Friday, 5th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

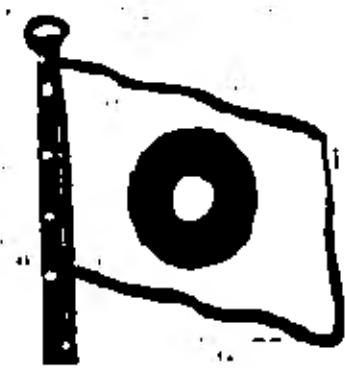
ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 141 & 153. Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

OSAKA, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROY, DEHN, PORT SAID, DALLAS, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Spain, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"EDMORE" ... About September 2nd.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... September 4th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... September 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About October 5th.

"WABAN" ... October 11th.

"WEST MUNHAM" ... November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER SAILING DATE

"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about 2nd Sept.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" ... Middle of Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPANLYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.

Rason, from Tokio.

Selva, from Kobe.

Lufungia, from Shanghai.

Singyueloong, No. 7, Shangwan from Shanghai.

White, Kitano Maru, from Yokohama.

Yunsang, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Yunwaichong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.

Zungwoo, 233 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.

Kaohongyoun, from Shanghai.

Yingchee, from Amoy.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 29, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Ashurst, from New York.

Capt. Jackson, s.s. Nile, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C. P. Lung, from Shanghai.

Doyle, passenger. Aki Maru, from Sydney.

Fred Keyston, from San Francisco.

Ford American Consul, from Los Angeles.

Fullerton c/o American Consul, from New York.

Green, from Iona Michigan.

Ien, from London.

Nordpatel, from New York.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"EDMORE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 5th 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after September 6th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"WESTERN KNIGHT"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 4th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 6th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, August 30th, 1919.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination Vessel's Name For Freight Apply To To Be Despatched.

JAPAN & COAST PORTS.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | For Freight Apply To | To Be Despatched |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore | Shimizu | J. S. K. | 1 Sept. |
| Shanghai via Swatow | Choy Sang | J. M. Co. | 2 Sept. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Qui nehong | J. L. Co. | 2 Sept. |
| Kobe | Hopson | J. M. Co. | 2 Sept. |
| Swatow and Bangkok | Liangchow | B. & S. | 2 Sept. |
| Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong | Kaifang | B. & S. | 3 Sept. |
| Shanghai | Suiyang | R. & S. | 3 Sept. |
| Shanghai and Tientsin | Chenau | B. & S. | 3 Sept. |
| Bombay and Colombo | Kosovo M. | N. Y. K. | 3 Sept. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Shirryu M. | N. Y. K. | 3 Sept. |
| Straits and Calcutta | Kumstung | J. M. Co. | 4 Sept. |
| Shanghai | Hantsang | J. M. Co. | 4 Sept. |
| Java | Tikini | J. C. J. L. | 4 Sept. |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin | Kuich w | B. & S. | 4 Sept. |
| Shanghai | Tjardem | J. C. J. L. | 5 Sept. |
| Manila | Loughing | J. M. Co. | 5 Sept. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haifong | J. C. J. L. | 5 Sept. |
| Tientsin | Chiphong | J. M. Co. | 5 Sept. |
| Java | Gimnack | J. C. J. L. | 6 Sept. |
| Calcutta and Rangoon | Yotorofu M. | N. Y. K. | 6 Sept. |
| Singapore, Colombo & Bombay | Duneri | P. & O. | 7 Sept. |
| Japan | Jiboda | J. C. J. L. | 10 Sept. |
| Bombay and Colombo | Burns M. | O. S. K. | 10 Sept. |
| Manila | Yunsang | J. M. Co. | 12 Sept. |
| Japan Ports | Nikko M. | N. Y. K. | 21 Sept. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Passengers arrived Hongkong per s.s. Empress of Russia, on the 31st Aug.—Mr. M. N. Abraham, Mr. D. Abraham, Mr. W. R. Autentage, Mr. J. Alindojan, Mr. A. S. Arguelles, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arguelles, Mr. R. Almasis, Mrs. E. T. and Master Breakpear, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brownell and 3 children, Mr. J. Caster Brandon, Dr. F. T. Boland, Miss P. Borch, Mr. C. D. Blackwalder, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Badley, Mr. B. T. Jr. and Master Badley, Miss L. Badley, Miss E. Benson, Capt. S. Brown, Mr. J. M. Baumhold, Mr. Joseph G. Brimo, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Burdick and infant, Mr. Harry Boshi, Mr. J. A. Beattie, Mr. B. Betournay and child, Mr. P. H. Cobb, Mrs. Anna Christman, Miss Evelyn Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Carrant, Mr. H. L. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Miss Ena Chu, Mr. Chan Ching Chong, Miss M. de La Cruz, Sister L. de La Cruz, Mr. E. L. Clondio, Mr. Robert S. Crocker, Miss M. Carbett, Sam Ho Chyong, Mr. A. E. Uy, Calderon, Mr. Chan Cao Sai, Mrs. Chio Tee, Mr. Co Bun Chiu, Mr. Louis Durdee, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. De Bussy, Mr. V. Dent, Mr. P. V. Darrow, Mr. L. V. Oug, Deongloy, Mrs. Dy Hi Nise, Mr. J. A. Edson, Mrs. Margaret M. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Elliott, Mr. Ewre, Miss V. A. J. Endicott, Mrs. E. M. Eyler, Mr. M. A. Essamilla, Miss M. Foody, Mr. F. Francisco, Mr. F. H. Gouverneur, Miss George, Mr. B. G. Galdie, Mr. T. Gote, Mr. and Mrs. Gillfillan, Mrs. Newton W. Gilbert, Mr. F. H. Garrett, Mr. Gan Peng Goon, Rev. Jas. M. Henry, Miss Jean Hall, Miss Hallis, Mr. E. H. Hatharn, Miss S. A. Harney, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Hendel, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Herrick, Mr. B. C. M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jackson, Mr. T. A. Kearney, Mrs. So Kunnie, Mr. D. R. Lowry, Mrs. C. S. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Laird and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Lachlan and child, Capt. B. Lloyd, Mrs. Leveston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lebruan, Mr. H. A. Lai, Mr. M. Luben, Miss Grace and Augusta Lynn, Mrs. Wm. Minul, Miss Ruth Milland, Mrs. M. C. P. Miller, Miss Belle Myers, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mathais, Mr. F. M. Mohler, Mr. M. Mendler, Mr. Mong Yu, Mr. Raymond J. Moore, Mr. L. Montilla, Miss E. M. Moore, Miss H. R. Mowere, Mr. M. L. Manapat, Mr. P. S. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Ng King Wo, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Sister M. Nieva, Mr. M. J. Nathan, Mr. Edward A. Nelson, Mr. S. R. Owen, Sister M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Oman, Mrs. G. E. Pratt, Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Price, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pillsbury, Dr. A. R. Padua, Mr. D. B. Paguirigan, Mr. E. R. Palmar, Miss Florence Phillips, Mr. Po Kong, Mrs. F. A. Palmar, Mr. Albert Ramsay, Mr. P. W. Ruston, Dr. L. L. Bial, Miss M. A. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Samara, Mr. Eniel Schrader, Mrs. M. Sloan, Mr. J. C. Sloan, Rev. W. J. Smith and family, Mrs. Shebbeth, Mrs. B. M. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Williams Scott, Mr. See Tak King, Mr. Sid Tim Giong, Mr. John E. Trudall, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tutchter, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thompson, Mr. G. Tohuan, Mr. Theodore Tadross, Mr. Tan Bun Chuen, Mr. Jose Tortajada, Mr. Tan Chau, Mr. Ty Ching, Mr. Ty Samyok, Mr. Samson, Mr. Ty Andrea, Mr. Ty Eng An, Mr. Ty cent, Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Wina, Mr.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept., 1919.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Yokohama 19th inst. and will sail 22nd instant, being due at this Port September 4th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIRRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th August, and is expected here on the 2nd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 26th Aug. and is expected here on the 4th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama, on 26th August, left there 27th August, and is due at Vancouver on 10th September.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Kobe on 28th August, left there 29th August, and is due at Yokohama on 30th August.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA from Hongkong on the 7th August, arrived at Vancouver on the 25th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th August, and is expected here on the 3rd September.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Manila August 31st, and will sail September 3rd, being due at this Port September 5th a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th September 1919.

| Day | High Water | Low Water | High Water | Low Water |
|-------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Mon | 6.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
| Tues | 6.1 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Wed | 6.2 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 1.2 |
| Thurs | 6.3 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 1.3 |
| Fri | 6.4 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 1.4 |
| Sat | 6.5 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 1.5 |
| Sun | 6.6 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 1.6 |

m morning, a afternoon.

Casiana Villanin, Mr. B. Wells, Mrs. S. W. Wong, amah, Mrs. Wgo Ban Jo, Mr. Kichi Yanagida, Capt. A. G. Key, Mr. Yap Chuan Hin, family, Mr. Y. T. The Chan, L. C. Zafra, Mr. Co. L. Kong Yung, Mr. Chai, Mr. Sun, Mr. Chai, Mr. Ford, Mr. Chai, Mr. Wm. M. Ch

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

NO ROOM FOR PROFESSIONAL SOCIALISTS.

Copenhagen, August 29.
A message from Budapest says the Friedrich Cabinet is chiefly drawn from the official and middle classes. The Premier, in a Note to M. Clemenceau, refers to the impossibility of forming a Ministry capable of satisfying all internal and foreign interests. He points out the varied interests represented and says the Labour leaders have either acquiesced in Bolshevism or fled, but the middle classes do not blame Labour and have embodied Labour concessions in their policy. Therefore he has not included in the Cabinet professional Socialist leaders, but working class representatives.

Vienna, August 30.

Bela Kun and other ex-Commissaries have been transferred to the castle at Karlstein, where the British were interned during the war.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Copenhagen, August 31.

Unconfirmed reports from Budapest say that the Friedrich Government has resigned.

THE RUMANIAN REQUISITIONS.

HOW THEY HIT HUNGARY.

Buda Pest, August 29.

Unless the wholesale Rumanian requisitions are speedily stopped, Hungary will become a charge upon the Entente and be absolutely incapable of any reparation.

Anglo-American military representatives, in the course of visits, have inspected centres where the Rumanians had stripped bare medical stores and electrical works, as well as enormous stores of foodstuffs, merchandise, clothing and machinery.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

AUSTRALIAN UNIT BOMBED.

Archangel, August 30.

Stern fighting is reported on the railway front in which 200 Australians, helping exhausted loyal Russians in the town of Kemsa, were powerfully bombed by aeroplanes, after which infantry, supported by heavy gunfire, carried the town. 350 Bolsheviks surrendering with all artillery and stores. The fighting continues.

FBI EXCLUDING GERMANS.

London, August 30.

A message from Suva, Fiji, says enemy aliens will be excluded for the next three years.

NEW AERIAL SERVICE.

Madrid, August 30.

An official decree has been published authorising a French Aviation Company to commence a service between Toulouse and Morocco, over Spanish territory.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

"AT HOME" ON JAPANESE FLAGSHIP.

Shanghai, September 1.

Vice Admiral Chiyro Chisatsna entertained the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. James, together with members of the Legislature, to tea on Saturday, on the flagship Iwate. The toasts of the King and the Emperor of Japan were honoured.

THE EGYPT DEPARTS.

Singapore, August 29.

A large crowd witnessed the departure of the Egypt.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

Singapore, August 29.

A Straits cricket team will visit Hongkong, on November 24, for triangular games with Hongkong and Shanghai.

BARON MAKINO IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, August 29.

Baron Makino has arrived here on his way to Japan from the Peace Conference.

CHINESE PEACE DELEGATE RETURNS.

Shanghai, August 31.

Wu Chao-chu has arrived from America, from the Peace Conference, and is leaving for the China, for Hongkong.

MORE STUDENT TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Shanghai, August 31.

Student demonstrations are more serious in Peking and Tientsin. There have been numerous arrests and national troubles are again feared.

THE WEISS MYSTERY.

Shanghai, August 31.

The Weiss inquest will be resumed on Monday but no fresh evidence has been found and no clues are held.

ANTIDOTES FOR REVOLUTION.

AN ILLUMINATING ARTICLE.

A. M. Drysdale writes in the *Daily Chronicle* thus:—It must be very exasperating to the two and a half million wage-earners, most of them heads of families, who are earning £3 a week and less, to read of gala dinners and suppers in the West-end of London at a guinea a head (without wine), of a Peace Day lunch on a Strand balcony at £20, and of a furnished house for Ascot week for £300—the last of which I report on the hearsay of a friend.

I sympathise with the exasperation. The displacement of money which has been caused by the war has resulted in scandalous extravagance; and, as the present Lord Chancellor once looked forward to seeing a few of his colleagues in the present Government hanging from lamp-posts in Parliament-street, I need not be ashamed to say that I should not win if I saw certain social spendthrifts suspended from the railings of Piccadilly.

It is a waste of time to appeal to some people to show an example in harmony with and proportionate to their greater advantages and opportunities; but upon poor and rich alike it is now incumbent to discourage all forms of unnecessary expenditure and to save every penny that can be saved.

MOONSHINE MONEY.

Let us clearly understand this. Whether we are employers or employed, that the more money there is in circulation which does not represent production the harder will life be for the producers, again whether they are employers, or employed. Someone at some time or other and somewhere has got to back his money with goods. If there are fewer goods and more money, the goods will inevitably be dear and the money will not go far. There is now a great deal too much money about and there are far too few goods in the background. If we realised this clearly I think there would be more understanding and sympathy between employers and employed.

It is obvious, and it is freely recognised that wage-earners are suffering severely from the high prices of commodities; but it is not perhaps recognised quite so freely that their employers are equally hampered by precisely the same difficulty. Money which comes from productive labour is good money; money which comes from moonshine will in the end return to moonshine. It would be treason to say that money poured forth from the Government printing presses is bad money, but it resembles moonshine money in this, that it increases the burden of production and industry without helping to bear that burden.

The Army is not self-supporting, the Navy is not self-supporting, the State is not self-supporting. Nor, let it be added, is the out-of-work-donation self-supporting. I believe that all these things are essential to our welfare, but it is necessary that we should recognise them all as burdens upon the limited output of production.

RETURN OF GOLD.

Many persons have been enraged by the unemployment donation, and it certainly is conspicuously uneconomic; but so is war; this out of work pay has to be looked upon as a tailing off of the war expenditure and without it there would have been battle, murder, and sudden death at home.

Yet it is one of the things, however expedient—and this is what I wish to bring home to my working-men readers—which keep up and further send up prices. More people than ever before in our history are eating who do not produce, and this fact reacts in higher prices as much to the disadvantage of the employers as to that of the work-people. If there were no money but gold, the hard-ship would be shifted from the producers to the non-producers, for there is not the gold in the world to overtake the present paper currency. But are we prepared for such a shift-

ing over at a time when our non-producers are at their minimum numbers, and when they include thousands and thousands of men who for four years suffered and risked their lives to save their country?

THE REAL CAUSE.

I have indulged in these preliminary reflections to suggest that patience is needed all round, and that the cry of "profiteering" is not sufficient to account for our present discomforts.

Indeed that cry may result in serious injustice. Where a profiteer is convicted, let him be punished, but if all the profiteers were hanged it would make very little difference. The cause is further back than that, further back than the excess profits tax, further back than the high cost of labour and raw materials—back, back, indeed, to war. It is simply this, that while the State can call money from the clouds it cannot in the same easy way produce the food and clothes which money buys and that while it has drawn thousands of producers away from production, it has actually increased their capacity to consume, and has provided them with money which still buys, though it represents no production itself—nothing in fact, but that intangibility, British credit.

I repeat these things because I wish to insist that, whether we are rich or whether we are poor, we are all, for the present at least, in the same boat. Drowning the passengers will not improve the vessel; it will be wiser to set them to work.

But (as a passenger) I would rather drown the passengers—the rest of them—than starve the crew. It is absurd for people to talk of excessively high wages when these will not purchase more than the necessities of life; and there are still some very low wages. By the way, I did the Federation of Master Engineers an injustice the other day in suggesting that they wish to bring wages down in the engineering trades. This turns out to have been only a partial statement of the case, a kind of misrepresentation which I warmly condemned in the same article. The claim of the employers for a reduction of 5s a week was made in answer to a claim by the employees before the Court of Arbitration for an increase of 35s., which puts a very different complexion upon it; and if I had known these facts at the time, I should have stated them, for there is nothing which poisons public debate so much as misstatement of the facts.

In the great skilled trades the wages are more or less stabilised by legislation until November, when there will be much unsettlement. The employing class may take it for granted that discontent will continue and impracticable remedies be advanced with much energy so long as on their side wages are standardised just a little above what is essential for the healthy working existence of the employee. It is right and proper, and indeed humane, to maintain a horse on such a principle. But men must have a margin and the more educated they become the greater will be the margin they require. Unlike horses, they "look before and after, and pine for what is not."

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Co-partnership in industry and the assurance of an industrial pension, subscribed partly by employers and partly by employees, are ways of giving them that margin or elbow room in which the human organisation, liberated from anxieties about the present and the future, works at its best. The majority ought to have a greater share in the good things of life, and especially in its sweetness and light. That greater share they cannot have without taking away from someone else.

The brain-workers will have to be content with less, the capitalists with a fixed maximum profit, and shareholders with equitable dividends. I am quite sure of this, that the wisest statesmen, looking at the nation as a whole, as the wisest always do, will desire that there should be less disparity between the rewards of different kinds of work, that the clever man and the merely in-

dustrious man should be paid more nearly alike. This would result automatically from the highest educational opportunities for all, for brain worker and hand worker would then be much closer together than they are now, and the most flagrant of the present social distinctions would in an educated nation be intolerable.

The introduction of the Government's Minimum Wage Bill and Forty-eight Hours Bill is delayed by the obstacles which have arisen in the way of setting up the National Industrial Council. Even from their own point of view of forcing everything on in a hurry, I think the Triple Alliance are mistaken in boycotting the Industrial Council, which is a step forward in the relations between employers and employed, the value of which will depend on whom it represents. There is also a dead-set in some quarters against the Whitley or Joint Industrial Councils in the trades; for those who wish to increase the spirit of impossibility naturally do not desire to see harmony and co-operation prevailing between employers and employed. At the same time, it would be a great blunder to jump all the opposition to the Whitley Councils together and attribute it to syndicalism. The greater body of opposition is more immediate and simple than that.

CENTRES OF OPPOSITION.

For example, spinners (a minority of the cotton trade) object to being negotiated with in common with the weavers, who would submerge their vote if there were a divergence between them as they confronted employers. So in the ship-building industry, a riveter would not allow shipwrights and blacksmiths to decide a question affecting him—that is only for riveters on the one side and masters on the other. This is the old dispute between the industrial organisation and the crafts organisation.

Unfortunately, the only form of organisation amenable to Whitley Councils is the industrial organisation, and the Whitley Councils are impracticable in certain industries because of the conflict of crafts. There are already, however, some forty Whitley Councils at work, and they have had a distinctly beneficial effect. They give masters and men a too rare opportunity of educating one another—the masters of dwelling upon the economic incidence of world events, and the men of showing the world-wide reactions of petty hardships suffered at their hearths and homes.

BREAKING THE SPELL.

The same bugbear of high prices which appals the small wage-earner terrifies the private enterpriser. We are all waiting for prices to come down; and we are waiting for an event which will not happen until we act. Someone has to break the spell, someone must "bell the cat." The State has made generous grants to the local authorities for road-making, bridge-building, any many other local works; but the local authorities are holding back until the price of materials and labour comes down. That price is not coming down, and we had better get on with the work at once. Let us produce, and let us admit to our enchanted circle what others produce. Only so shall we get back

to low prices and low wages. The working men do not mind low wages if the pound sterling is made to buy double what it buys now, or, better still, treble. But the first essential thing is to set the unemployed to work, even if it be at a loss, for the moment, to someone. The State must tide over that loss.

Since I wrote the above the Chancellor of Exchequer has expressed it in his own succinct language—"The creation of credits not represented by real additions to the wealth of the country lowers the value of money in terms of commodities. In other words, the prices of commodities rise." There it is, and what we have to do now is to manufacture—not create—commodities against these all too easily created credits, which the man-in-the-street calls Treasury notes, ten shillings and a pound.

JAPANESE GOODS.

A HOME OPINION.

Prices will never come down so all but the Tariff Reformers are insisting—until the Government removes the existing restrictions upon imports.

"Take the case of Japanese goods," a well-known authority in the City said recently to a representative of the *Daily News*. "Japan is manufacturing all the fancy goods, the cheap crockery, the toilet and clothes brushes, and the thousand and one little knick-knacks that used to come from Germany and Austria; but they are only allowed to enter this country in limited quantities."

"With unrestricted importation all these things would be greatly reduced in price, and English manufacturers could be getting on with the high-class goods and the things that really matter, instead of thinking about the production of articles for which there are few, if any, facilities in this country, and would be, in addition, very costly to make here."

Giving one illustration of what unrestricted trade with Japan would mean to British purchasers, this authority mentioned the cost, now £1, of the cheap alarm clocks which formerly came from the Black Forest, and were sold in this country for a few shillings. Japan is now making these clocks, and if all restrictions on their importation were removed, the price would come down, it was stated, from £1 to 10s. Then there is the hosiery which Japan has been manufacturing on the lines of that which formerly came from Saxony. She is now prohibited from sending it here, with the result that ladies are paying anything from three to five times the ordinary price for their stockings, which, were reasonable competition permitted, would at once come down 100 or 200 per cent. or more.

"English manufacturers," today, this authority added, "will only accept an order on condition that they may charge whatever price may be ruling on the date they despatch the goods, and they will give no date for delivery."

UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

"The Japanese, on the other hand, will give a price which they will keep, and even an approximate date for delivery. The trader, therefore, who must have his goods, naturally prefers the

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON BEER CONTROL.

CONTROL BOARD TO BE ABOLISHED.

Cabinet decisions on drink control were announced in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Bonar Law. They include:—

1. Removal of restriction on quantity of beer to be brewed.
2. Gravity restrictions continued, with a four degrees increase permitted. Beer under 1020 to be sold at 2d. a pint.
3. Central Control Board to be replaced by a commission under a Minister in Parliament.

Answering a series of questions, the Leader of the House said the Government had come to the conclusion that some of the powers with respect to the brewing industry hitherto vested in the Ministry of Food might now be safely modified.

They were of opinion that all restrictions on the quantity of beer that might be brewed should be removed. (Cheers.) But they were further of opinion that the restrictions on the gravity ought to be continued. (An hon. Member: "Oh, rubbish!" and laughter.)

They had also decided that the gravity of beer in each grade should be "increased by four degrees; that the permitted average gravity of the output of brewers should be raised by a like amount; and that the price of beer of a gravity under 1020 should be reduced to 2d. a pint.

The effect of these changes would be that the increased rate of profit derived by the brewers from the larger output would be spent in improving the quality of the beer supplied to the public; and consequently the Government did not propose to levy any additional duty which otherwise they would have been able to secure.

It was the intention of the Government to terminate the existence of the Central (Liquor) Control Board at the earliest possible moment—(loud cheers)—and to replace it by a Commission (cries of "Oh, Oh!")—under a Minister responsible to Parliament. A Bill to this effect was being prepared.

Mr. Will Thorne asked if the Leader of the House was aware that the low gravity of beer had been the means of driving people to drink whisky.

Mr. Bonar Law said the intention of the Government was to improve the quality of beer.

Capt. Ormsby-Gore: Are there to be no changes in the hours of sale?

Mr. Bonar Law: I have said nothing about that. It is not intended to remove all the restrictions at once.

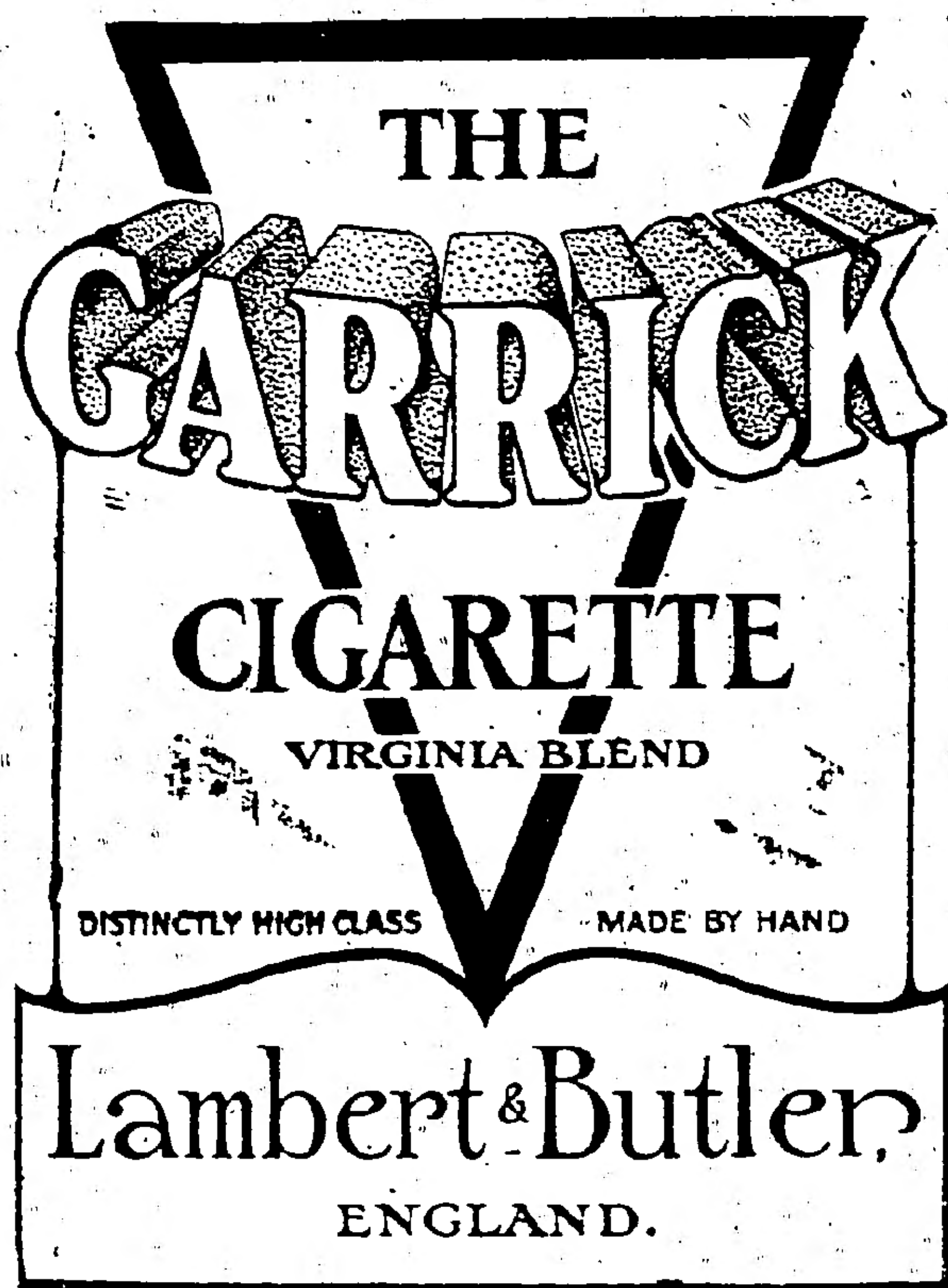
Japanese method to the British. The Japanese, it was explained, are making just those goods which we formerly imported from enemy countries, on account of their cheapness, and because we never wanted to make them to any extent in this country. It is pretty certain we have no labour and very little desire to produce them now. Japan is the only country which will give us those low-grade goods and deliver them in a reasonable time and under reasonable conditions, and if there were a business man at the head of the Board of Trade, he would see that the one way to bring down prices is to remove the embargo upon them.

HARDWARE AND LOCKS

YALE

LOCKS AND HARDWARE

NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE
VIRGINIA:—

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Empress of Russia, 8789, British, Capt. Robinson, Vancouver, C.P.O.S.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Titan, 5370, Br. Capt. Yardwood, Liverpool, B. & S.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Hermelin, 1376, Br. Capt. Thudewood, Shanghai, P. & O.—Mooring.—B 7.
Chongva, 1438, Br. Capt. Brewa, Shanghai, J. M.—Mooring.—C 33.
Laisang, 2224, Br. Capt. Mathews, Pasveroum, J. M.—Mooring.—B 32.
Hong Hwai, 1924, Br. Capt. Bainbridge, Singapore, Seng Soon Hong.—Mooring.—C 19.
Telemachus, 1039, Br. Capt. Bentley, Saigon, Wo Fat Seng.—Mooring.—C 13.
Kueichow, 1222, Br. Capt. Jones, Bangkok, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 43.
Tasclusa, 4052, Br. Capt. Clarke, Calcutta, Standard Oil.—Mooring.—Laichokok.
Cornelia, 215, British, Capt. Guereiro, Swatow, Braga.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Wa Sun, 245, Br. Capt. Summer, K. C. Wan, Wang Hing.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Tjikini, 2888, Dut. Capt. Buzi, Shanghai, J. C. J. L.—Mooring.—A 23.
Quinnebuag, 977, Amer. Capt. Medina, Amoy, D. L.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Edmore, 5444, Am. Capt. Guptill, Seattle, Pacific S.S. Co.—Mooring.—K. W.
Western Knight, 3636, Am. Capt. Benny, Seattle, Pacific S.S. Co.—Mooring.—K. W.
Harold Dollar, 2823, Br. Capt. Bidly, Vancouver, R. Dollar.—Mooring.—A 21.
Soyang, 1594, Br. Capt. Gibbs, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—A 25.
Chuan, 1145, Br. Capt. McGarry, Wai, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 17.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Chenan, 1334, Br. Capt. Laver, Shanghai, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 17.
Tseng Lee, 1200, Ch. Capt. Water-nabe, Chefoo, Yue Tai.—Mooring.—C 19.
Tung Shing, 767, Ch. Capt. Uddin, Shanghai, Kwong Hing.—Mooring.—41 C.
Chongva, 539, Ch. Capt. Weather-head, Haiphong, Hing Lee.—Mooring.—C 43.
Shien Maru, 1292, Jap. Capt. Kamataka, Keelung, O. S. K.—Mooring.—B 10.
Daitoku Maru, 692, Jap. Capt. Hirano, Keelung, O. S. K.—Mooring.—C 34.
Rokkisen Maru, 1169, Jap. Capt. Kawamura, Miki, M. B. K.—Mooring.—C 34.
Fukshiki Maru, 1064, Jap. Capt. Hashimoto, Kobe, M. B. K.—Mooring.—C 0.
Diva for Sourabaya
Daitoku Maru No. 5 for Keelung
Cornelia for Swatow
Fashiki Maru for Keelung
Canada Maru for Manila
Kwong Lee for Canton
Rokkosen Maru for Hongay
Shuncheong for K. C. Wan
Suiyang for Canton
Hong Hwa for Swatow
Chuen On for Hoibow
Hopsang for Kobe

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 9 p.m. at 9 a.m. at 9 p.m.
Barometer 19.51 29.57 29.57
Temperature 87 79 85
Humidity 72 85 73
Wind Direction..... S.W. CALM. W.
Force 2 0 3
Waves 0 b c
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Height of tide at low water on the 1st 1.14 1.14
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 1, 1919.
T. K. CLARK, Observer.

POST OFFICE.

A new system of advising postal parcels between Hongkong and the United Kingdom has been adopted as a result of which it will be necessary in future for senders of uninsured parcels from Hongkong to fill in two Customs Declaration Forms in respect of each parcel.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 1st Sept.
Europe—Per BATAVIA, 2nd Sept.
Bombay—Per SHINRYA M., 2nd Sept.
Japan and U.S.A.—Per CHINA, 3rd Sept.
Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO MARU, 4th Sept.
Japan and U.S.A.—Per KOKEA MARU, 4th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 2nd Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 2nd Sept., 10 a.m.
Fort Bayar—Per WA SUN, 2d Sept., 11 a.m.
Java & Port Moreby via Batavia—Per RIOJUN MARU, 2nd Sept., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 2nd Sept., noon.
Philippine Is.—Per HAROLD DOLLAR, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per CHONGVA, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN, 3rd Sept.
Registration 4.5 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per CHONGVA, 3rd Sept., 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

| Banks. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| H.K. & S. Banks b. | \$680 |
| Marine Insurances. | |
| Cantons b. | 434 |
| North China n. | \$205 |
| Unions s.a. | 213 1/2 |
| Yangtzes n. | 230 |
| Far Easterns b. | 23 |
| Fire Insurances. | |
| China Fires n. | 138 |
| H. K. Fires b. | 345 |
| Shipping. | |
| Douglases n. | 95 |
| Steamboats b. 24 s. | 24 1/2 |
| Indos (Pref.) n. | 32 |
| Indos (Def.) n. | 193 |
| Shells n. | 178/- |
| Ferries n. | 35 1/2 |
| Refineries. | |
| Sugars n. | 178 |
| Malabons n. | 46 |
| Mining. | |
| Kailans b. | 60/- |
| Langkats n. | 19 |
| Shanghai Loans n. | 19 |
| Shai Explorations b. | 2.10 |
| Raub b. | 44 1/2 |
| Tronohs n. | 47 1/2 |
| Ural Caspian n. | 47 1/2 |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. | |
| H.K. Wharves s. | 102 |
| K. Docks b. | 175 |
| Shai Docks s. | \$118 |
| N. Engineerings b. | \$253 1/2 |
| Lands, Hotels & Buildings. | |
| Centrals n. | 109 1/2 |
| H.K. Hotels n. | 120 |
| L. Invest. n. | 122 |
| H. p. hys Est. b. | 9 |
| K'loon Lands n. | 46 |
| L. Reclamations n. | 175 |
| West Points n. | 94 |
| Cotton Mills. | |
| Ewos b. | \$305 |
| Kung Yiks b. | \$27 |
| Lau Kung Mows n. | \$307 1/2 |
| Orientalis n. | \$112 |
| Shai Cottons n. | \$215 |
| Yangtzepeeps b. | \$15 |
| Miscellaneous. | |
| Cements n. | 830 |
| China Borneos n. | 124 |
| Do. Light old b. 7 1/2 new b. 3 1/2 | 9 |
| China Providents n. | 29 1/2 |
| Dairy Farms n. | 88 1/2 |
| Electrics H. K. s. | 34 |
| Electrics Macao n. | 31 |
| Hongkong Ropes n. | 835 |
| Hk. Tramways n. | 73 1/2 |
| Peak Trams, old b. | 80 cts. |
| Do. new b. | 84 |
| Stream Laundries n. | 12 |
| Steel Foundries n. | 16 |
| Water-boats s. | 5 1/2 |
| Watsons b. | 12 |
| Wm. Powells b. | 29 |
| Wisemans b. | 29 |

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 1st, 11h. 24m.—Warming to 70° at 11h. 24m. 1st. F. direct. N.W. velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h. September 1st, 10m.—No return from Vladivostok, Japan. For more or N. Luzon.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Foochow to Canton, and increased slightly over the Visayas. The estimated position of the typhoon at 6 a.m. this morning was latitude 23° N. and longitude 120° E. The position is only approximate.

September 1st, 12h. 15m.—Orbit given to hoist local signal No. 1. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.99 inches. Total since January 1st, 65.19 inches against an average of 66.27 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District. | Forecast. |
|-----------------------------|--|
| N.W. | windy. |
| freshening | considerable. |
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock, | fairly first, and rainy later. |
| 2 Formosa Channel, | Cyclonic gales. |
| 3 South coast of China b. 1 | The same between H.K. and Lamook as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China b. 2 | The same between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1. |

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 1, 1919.

NOTICE.



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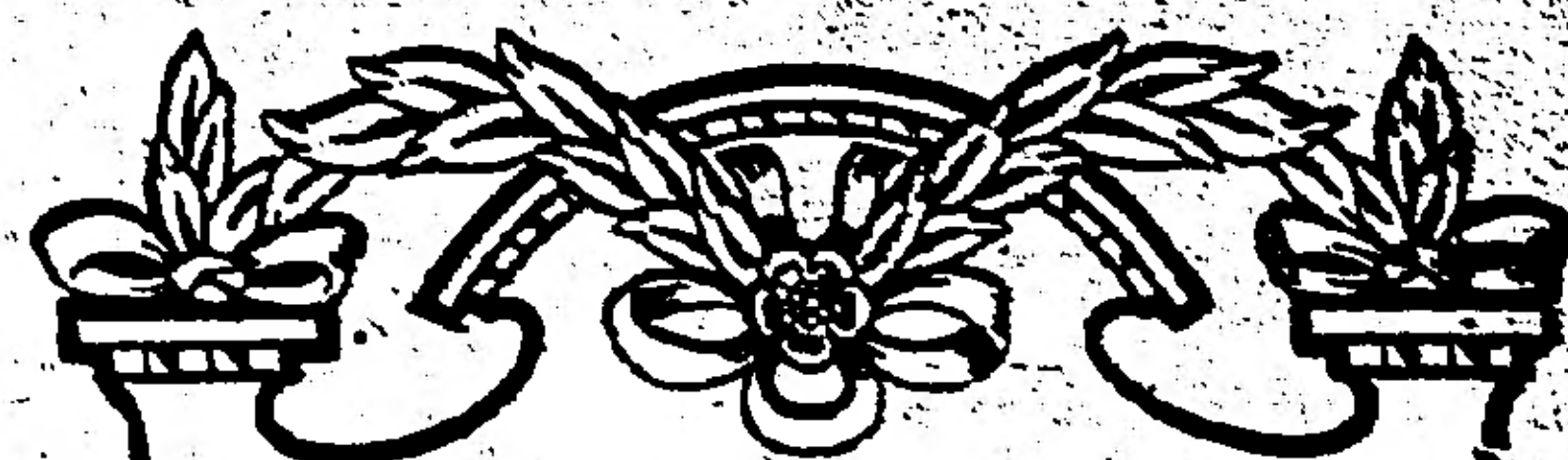
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